AND ETHIOPIA SHALL STRETCH FORTH HER HAND.

THE FREEMAN

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THE BALTIMORE LETTER.

The State Treasurer Arrested—A Successful Domino Party—The Kingston Club's Entertainment—Mrs. Lawyer Davis' Luck—Personals.

Baltimore Md., Special to THE FREEMAN.

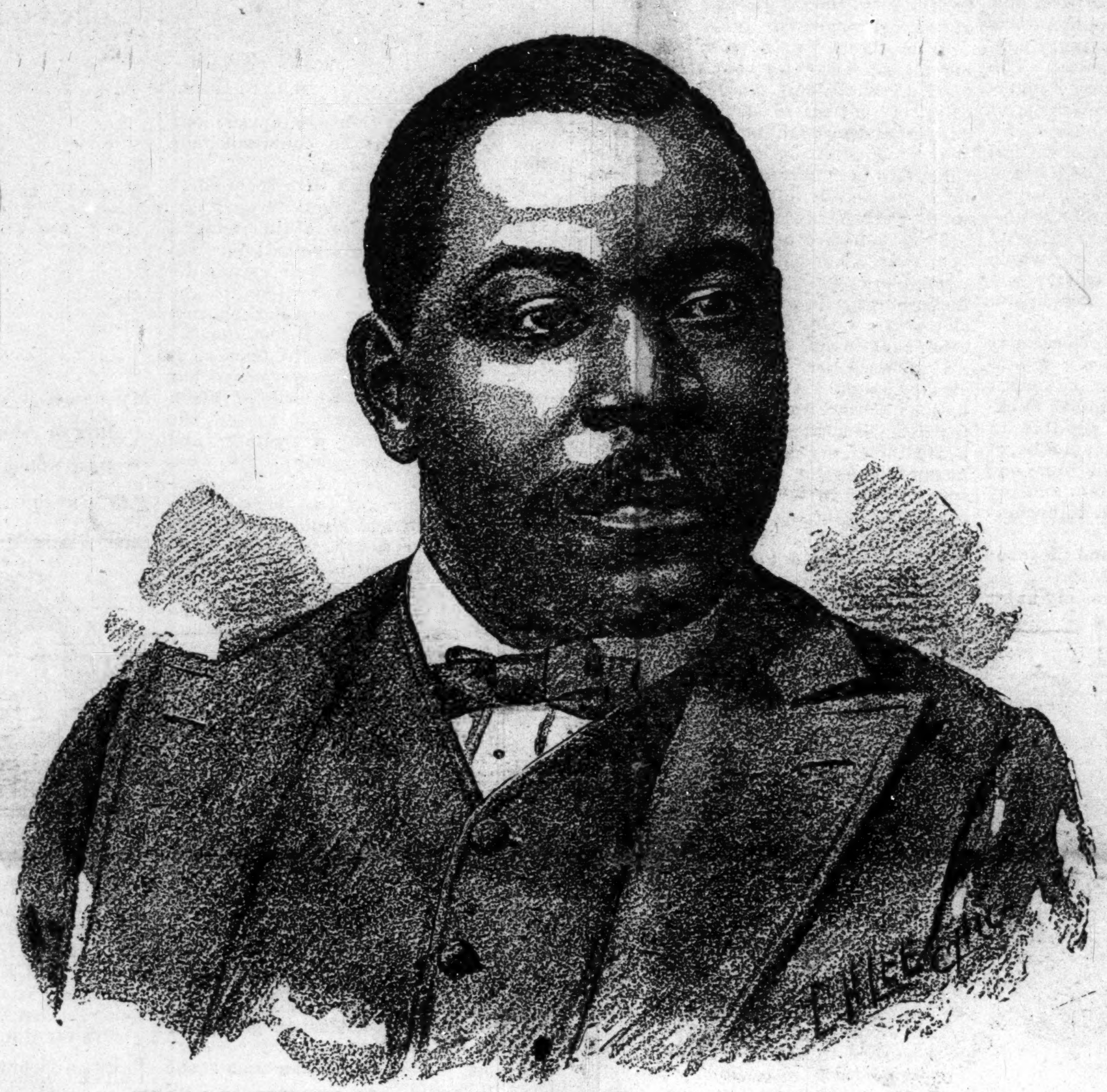
On last Thursday "Hazel Dell," the residence of Stevenson Archer, was thrown into great excitement over the official presence of Detective Pumphrey of Baltimore, who was ordered to place the defaulting treasurer under arrest upon the charge of malfeasance in office. The committee investigating the accounts of Mr. Archer has discovered a shortage reaching fully $150,000 in State securities. Mr. Archer is still unable to leave his sick room and will be held a prisoner there until his health will permit his departure for Annapolis, where the criminal investigation will be conducted. Much sympathy is expressed for his sorrow-striken wife and children to whom his arrest was a great blow. Many legal complications are liable to arrise in the matter, as the bondsmen to whom alone the State can look for the redemption of the misappropriated bonds, refuse to pay because the law which provides for an examination and canceling of the securities twice a year by the Governor, Comptroller and Treasurer has been completely ignored and no examination has been made for five or six years. Again, the banks which have taken some of the State's bonds as security for private loans to Treasurer Archer, refuse to give them up unless the amounts loaned are returned. Some interesting suits are anticipated. The bondsmen have employed the law firm of Gaus and Haman, and Hon. Bernard Carter has been retained to assist them.

An interesting and enjoyable Domino party was given by a company of ladies and gentlemen on Monday evening last. About fifty persons were in attendance and the costumes represented many different characters. After the masques were removed an enjoyable dance was held. The affair on the whole was a grand success. Among those present were: Mr. and Mrs. Jno. C. Matthews, Mr. and Mrs. Roberts, Misses Gertie and Nellie Anderson, Mollie and Ada Trusty, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. J. Wheeler, Miss Georgean Kelly, Messrs. Louis James, Mark D. Bradford and others.

On Monday evening, May 5, the Kingston Club will give one of the grandest entertainments ever given before an audience of colored persons in the city. It will consist of a phonographic exercise in which the phonograph, one of the most wonderful inventions of modern times, will speak the speeches of eloquent orators, recite the selections of the most witty humorist, sing, laugh and talk with the same clearness and distinctness as if the persons were before the audience. The audience will have an opportunity to be both merry and sober. The entertainment will be at Dushane Post Hall corner St. Paul and Lexington streets. After the phonograhic entertainment, an informal soiree will be given to those who may desire to remain. The Club has determined to make their first entertainment a success in every particular.

On last Thursday the supreme Court of Appeals of Virginia handed down a decision which made Mrs. Joseph S. Davis, the accomplished wife of Jos. S. Davis, one of our rising young lawyers, the owner of $10,000 worth of real estate in Lynchburg, Va. The property had been deeded Mrs. Davis by her father, Mr. Strange, a wealthy merchant of Lynchburg, but just before his death, he, urged by conniving and dissatisfied members of his family, induced Mrs. Davis to reconvey the property to him. Shortly afterwards he died, and Mrs. Davis instituted a suit in the Circuit Court at Lynchburg to have the deed set aside on account of undue influence. The lower court decided against her, but upon appeal the decision of the lower court was reversed and Mrs. Davis now comes into possession of the property of which she was wrongfully deprived.

Rufus Perry, a law student of New York, was in the city during the week.



ISAAC H. SMITH, Attorney at Law and real Estate Agent, New Berne, N. C.

THE GARDEN CITY NEWS.

Entertainments Galore—Enterprising Colored Men—Locals and Miscellaneous News.

Chicago, Ills., Special to The Freeman.

A novel complimentary reception was given by the ladies of the Building Association at Bethesda Baptist Church Tuesday evening last in honor of the old settlers and pioneers of Chicago, who settled here 45, 35, 30 and 20 years ago. There is not a large army of them, as this was a white man's state about then. The program was one to characterize the occasion. Refreshments were served to the old settlers.

The bazarr given last week, ending Friday evening with a display of talent in a literary and musical program by the Ladies' Lend-a-Hand Circle for the benefit of Quinn's Chapel. The proceeds to liquidate the floating debt. Owing to the very inclement weather it was only fairly patronized. Mrs. C. Weekly, president; Mrs. Tyrell, secretary; Mrs. Moore, treasurer; Mrs. J. A. Grant, Dr. Magee, Adams, Paris, Waren had charge of the federal departments and ware sale.

The Garden City L. & M. C. participated with the St. Stephens connectional Literary Club last Tuesday evening. President Hunt made the welcome address, responded and accepted in behalf of the G. C. L. & N. C. by manager S. S. Cabell. The program was a lengthy and brilliant one, consisting of orations, declamations and German recitations.

Mr. J. Woodward, one of our veteran express owners and teamsters, who does the carting for the stationary and book firm of Brown, Pettibone & Co., had stolen from his residence last Saturday a valuable watch and overcoat.

North Chicago with its fifteen hundred or more Afro-American residents, boasts of having property owners, laundries, expressmen, a liverystable, and for the first time we have opened a first class barber shop, bath rooms, and laundry connected, Mr. M. M. Martin being the genial proprietor. This is a long felt want on the North Side, and THE FREEMAN will always be on sale for his customers to read at 259 North Clark street.

S. J. Harris, one of our skilled workmen in his profession, painting, paper hanging, frescoing, etc., has just completed a large contract of the kind in brightning up the Wilson House.

Miss E. Walker was called to her home by the illness of her father, New Mexico, Mo. She was to have graduated this season.

Miss Rosa Smith, music teacher, Southerland College, Ark., is home visiting her parents. The floods have suspended school temporarily.

G. W. Goodrum will be no longer be with the Woodruff Co., but have accepted a position with the Wisconsin. He will build in South Chicago this fall, then finish his course and practice law.

Nathan Smith and Mrs. Francis Powell were quietly married on the 10th, owing to Mrs. Powells standing as a member and officer of many benevolent societies and Mr. Smith's youthfulness. Comments are numerous.

Mr. James Carlisle met with a painful mishap Saturday evening. When alighting from a South Side grip car, his boot was caught in the wheel box, causing him to fall and bruise his face and limbs. Fortunately no bones were broken.

The Lotus Club composed of some of our leading financiers, gave a brilliant reception on the 7th. Misses Estella Hickman, Edith Mordecai, of St. Louis, and Miss Ollie Jameison, of Chicago, who has charge of the ladies reception department, D. B. Fiske & Co., wholesale silk millinery and lace house, were much attractions of the evening.

YUDA.

Vincent Simms, a Negro of upper Alton, Ills., was granted a pension of the sum of between $600 and $ 1,000. Mr. Simms was sergent-at-arms in Company B. 56 rigment of U. S. It was very thankfully received by him.

THE WESTERN HUB.

The Sunday School Union Concert—Excursion—Base Ball—Personals.

St. Louis Mo., Special to THE FREEMAN.

The Sunday School Union gave a sacred concert on Sunday afternoon, April 13, at St. Peters Sunday School. The Sabbath School Union is an entirely new feature, and its organization was affected through the labor of E. K. Boyd, superintendent of St. Peter's school. It fills a long felt need in the Sunday Schools and will result in a permanent revival of the cause throughout the city. It is proposed to give one of these sacred concerts each month at the different schools in regular order, all other schools adjourning on that day to participate in the exercises of the school giving the concert. The program executed at St. Peters was of a highly interesting character. The meeting besides the regular program was addressed by Dr. Randolph of the Second Baptist Church, who said many noteworthy things, instructive and entertaining. The floral decorations were beautiful and the whole affair speaks well for the push and ability of Mr. Boyd.

St. Louis branch office for THE FREEMAN, 2213 Morgan street. A. W. Lloyd agent.

Subscribe for THE FREEMAN and find out what a great thing it is to be a Negro.

Miss Ethel Brown and J. W. Hunt were quietly united in the bonds of holy wedlock the 10th. Success to the young couple.

Hon. C. H. Tandy, one of the deputy marshals of the city can often be seen in Kerny Patch amid the Sons of Erin, but he never alights when it can be avoided.

Shaw Post, No. 343, G. A. R. will turn out at 3 o'clock Sunday, the 20th, to engage in a religious service conducted by Rev. J. C. Temple at Washton Chapel A. M. E. Church.

The several lodges of the U. B. of F's. and the Sisters of the Mysterious Tens held their religious services at the First Baptist Church the 13th. The services were conducted by Rev. J. C. Temple of Big Zion Church. The church was packed to its utmost capacity. Many were turned away for the lack of standing room.

The West End Base Ball Club have organized for the season with fourteen players under contract and are open for challenges from any and all Afro-Americans base ball clubs of the country. Address H. H. Jones, 2576 Warren street.

The protracted meetings have all ceased active work and satan takes hold in the shape of picnics and no-harm amusements. Let St. Louis lead off with some measure to abate the spring and summer excursion fiend that is so swiftly robbing the Afro-American.

St. Mary's Court held their monthly meeting the 8th inst., with Sister Annie J. Parker presiding. There were many distinguished visitors from the sister courts of the city. The degrees of the court were conferred on seven candidates by Grand-father J. W. Grue, previous to the election of the officers, after which all were invited into the dining hall to partake of the sumptuous repast prepared to cheer the inner man.

SPRINGFIELD, OHIO.

Special to THE FREEMAN.

I have taken pride for the past few months in giving careful thoughts to your paper, and I must congratulate you in your new enterprise in the way of illustration and protrats of our leading men and cartoons demonstrating the political and practical incidents of our race. Much good can be done in photographing the phases that Negroes poise from thes blime to the ridiculous will furnish shadows for thought so long as time is. So keep it up, and in this niche over the woods you may get a sketch once in a while from us.

The Afro-American League of Wichita, Kansas, meets every Thursday evening at its hall 635 North Walters street, at 7:30, by order of the secretary and president, E. James and E. French.

THE EVILS OF SEPARATE SCHOOLS.

The Mischief they have Wrought—The Low Standard of Colored Teachers.

Topeka Kan., Special to THE FREEMAN.

The advantages and drawbacks of separate schools are many. Much can be said in favor of both separate and mixed schools. On the one hand individuals are greatly benefitted at the expense of the race and on the other hand, the race is very much benefited, at the expense of the few. Thus resolving the question to the interest of the few at the expense of the many.

It is a well known fact that, during the past ten years prejudice against the Afro-American has been on the increase in Kansas. And what is more the prejudice is more keenly felt when the Negro has made considerable improvement mentally and morally. We find him barred from machine shops, from stores, banks and in fact avenues of employment in harmony with an intelligent and cultured mind are closing against him. Not only is this true but in the line of employment that custom has long since given into the hands of Afro-Americans, you will find him being ousted and replaced by white help.

In favor of separate schools for Afro-Americans it is urged that it gives a profitable and a proper employment to many of our educated young men and women. That it is a means of stimulating the latent ambition and energy of the pupils to emulate the example and intellectual achievments of the teachers. That the influence of teachers of good moral standing on the Afro-American contingent in any community is for the betterment of that class. In the first instance, we admit it to be true, but, in the two latter cases we cannot accept without some reservation.

As against separate schools it is argued, that, while they afford an excellent opportunity for employment to our educated people, the benefits that accrue to the race from mixing the schools is far greater. That in communities where mixed schools exist there is less friction between the races. That in mixing the schools will follow the ultimate mixing of the teachers, which is an end more to be desired. That in mixed schools a confidence springs up among the pupils based upon a thorough knowledge of one another, and that it outlasts all time, and is an insurmountable barrier to prejudice.

In the foregoing paragraphs, we have endeavored to only briefly state a few of the causes affecting this very vital question, without any attempt at argument. In that respect, each fact speaks for itself. Already the spirit of dissatisfaction and unrest is visibly manifesting itself. The justness, and the power under the Constitution to separate the schools and to compel Afro-Americans to send their children away from the ward in which they reside, solely on the account of color, is a question for serious consideration. The causes for separation is based on custom more than a right inherent in the Constitution. The Afro-Americans of Fort Scott have exploded the law and an action is now being brought by the citizens of Olatha. It is no more proper that separate schools or churches should be provided for the Negroes simply on account of color, than separation be made for the blonds and brunettes, the handsome and homely citizens.

In considering the moral side of the question, if allowed to conclude from our observation of the action of Afro-American teachers, we cannot accept the statement. The Negro schools of Kansas have been debauched by men and women of immoral character. Men who did not, and do not scruple to carry their immorality into the class room. We regret to make such a statement but it is true never-the-less. We call to mind teachers, male and female at Leavenworth, Topeka and other cities, and we feel free to say that the influence of their example upon the pupils has been far from the right.

Mrs. E. P. McCabe and daughter are home from Washington. FEARLESS.

THE STORIES
—OF THE—
THREE BURGLARS.

BY FRANK R. STOCKTON.

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I am a householder in a pleasant country neighborhood, about twenty miles from New York. My family consists of myself and wife, our boy George William, aged two; two maid-servants and a man; but in the summer we have frequent visitors and at the time of which I am about to write my Aunt Martha was staying with us.

My house is large and pleasant, and we have neighbors near enough for social purposes and yet not too near or too many to detract from the rural aspect of our surroundings. But we do not live in a paradise; we are occasionally troubled by mosquitoes and burglars.

Against the first of these annoyances we have always been able to guard ourselves, at least in a measure, and our man and the cook declare that they have become so used to them that they do not mind them; but to guard against burglars is much more difficult, and to become used to them would, I think, require a great deal of practice.

For several months before the period of this narrative our neighborhood had been subject to visits from burglars. From time to time houses had been entered and robbed, and the offenders had never been detected.

We had no police force, not even a village organization. There was a small railway station near our house and six miles away was the county-town. For fire and police protection each household was obliged to depend upon itself.

Before the beginning of the burglarious enterprises in our midst we had not felt the need of much protection in this direction; sometimes poultry was stolen, but this was a rare occurrence; and although windows and doors were generally fastened for the night, this labor was often considered much more troublesome than necessary. But now a great change had taken place in the feelings of our community. When the first robbery occurred the neighbors were inclined to laugh about it, and to say that Captain Hubbard's habit of sitting up after the rest of his family had gone to bed and then retiring and forgetting to close the front door had invited the entrance of a passing tramp. But when a second and a third house, where windows and doors had not been left open, had been entered, and, in a measure, despoiled, people ceased to laugh, and if there had been any merriment at all on the subject it would have been caused by the extraordinary and remarkable precautions taken against the entrance of thieves by night. The loaded pistol became the favorite companion of the head of the house; those who had no watch dogs bought them; there were new locks, new bolts, new fastenings. At one time there was a mounted patrol of young men, which, however, was soon broken up by their mothers. But this trouble was unavailing, for at intervals the burglaries continued.

As a matter of course a great many theories were broached as to the reasons for this disturbance in our hitherto peaceful neighborhood. We were at such a distance from the ordinary centers of crime that it was generally considered that professional burglars would hardly take the trouble to get to us or to get away from us, and that, therefore, the offenses were probably committed by unsuspected persons living in this part of the country who had easy means of determining which houses were worth breaking into and what method of entrance would be most feasible. In this way some families, hitherto regarded as respectable families, had fallen under suspicion.

So far mine was the only house of any importance within the distance of a mile from the station which had not in some way suffered from burglars. In one or two of these cases the offenders had been frightened away before they had done any other injury than the breaking of a window-shutter, but we had been spared any visitation whatever. After a time we began to consider that this was an invidious distinction. Of course we did not desire that robbers should break into our house and steal, but it was a sort of implied insult that robbers should think that our house was not worth breaking into. We contrived, however, to bear up under this implied contempt and even under the facetious imputations of some of our lively neighbors, who declared that it looked very suspicious that we should lose nothing and even continue to add to our worldly goods while every body else was suffering from abstractions.

I did not, however, allow any relaxation in my vigilance in the protection of my house and family. My time to suffer had not yet arrived, and it might not arrive at all, but if it did come it should not be my fault. I therefore carefully examined all the new precautions my neighbors had taken against the entrance of thieves, and where I approved of them I adopted them.

Of some of these my wife and I did not approve. For instance, a tin pan, containing iron spoons, the dinner-bell and a miscellaneous collection of hardware, balanced on the top stair of the staircase, and so connected with fine cords that a thief coming up the stairs would send it rattling and bounding to the bottom, was looked upon by us with great disfavor. The descent of the pan, whether by innocent accident or the approach of a burglar, might throw our little boy into a fit, to say nothing of the terrible fright it would give my Aunt Martha, who was a maiden lady of middle age, and not accustomed to a clatter in the night. A bull-dog in the house my wife would not have, nor, indeed, a dog of any kind. George William was not yet old enough to play with dogs, especially a sharp one, and if the dog was not sharp it was of no use to have him in the house. To the ordinary burglar alarm she strongly objected. She had been in houses where these things ing great consternation, and, besides, she said that if thieves got into the house she did not want to know it and she did not want me to know it; the quicker they found what they came for and went away with it the better. Of course, she wished them kept out, if such a thing were possible, but if they did get in, our duty, as parents of the dearest of little boys, was non-interference. She insisted, however, that the room in which the loveliest of children slept, and which was also occupied by ourselves, should be made absolutely burglar-proof, and this object, by means of extraordinary bolts and chains, I flattered myself I accomplished. My Aunt Martha had a patent contrivance for fastening a door that she always used, whether at home or traveling, and in whose merit she placed implicit confidence. Therefore we did not feel it necessary to be anxious about her; and the servants slept at the top of the house, where thieves would not be likely to go.

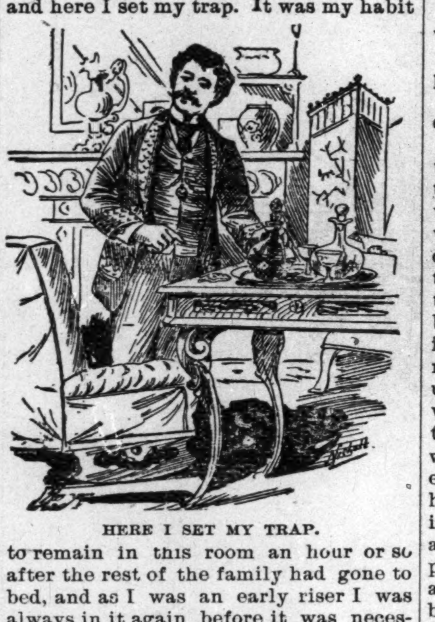
"They may continue to slight us by their absence," said my wife, "but I do not believe that they will be able to frighten us by their presence."

I was not, however, so easily contented as my wife. Of course I wished to do every thing possible to protect George William and the rest of the family, but I was also very anxious to protect our property in all parts of the house. Therefore, in addition to every thing else I had done, I devised a scheme for interfering with the plans of men who should feloniously break into our home.

After a consultation with a friend, who was a physician greatly interested in the study of narcotic drugs, I procured a mixture, which was almost tasteless and without peculiar odor, and of which a small quantity would in less than a minute throw an ordinary man into a state of unconsciousness. The potion was, however, no more dangerous in its effects than that quantity of ardent spirits which would cause entire insensibility. After the lapse of several hours the person under the influence of the drug would recover consciousness without assistance. But in order to provide against all contingencies my friend prepared a powerful antidote, which would almost immediately revive one who had been made unconscious by our potion.

The scheme that I had devised may possibly have been put into use by others. But of this I knew not. I thought it a good scheme and determined to experiment with it, and if possible to make a trap which should catch a burglar. I would reveal this plan to no one but my friend, the physician, and my wife. Secrecy would be an important element in its success

Our library was a large and pleasant room on the ground floor of the house, and here I set my trap. It was my habit to remain in this room an hour or so after the rest of the family had gone to bed, and as I was an early riser I was always in it again before it was necessary for a servant to enter it in the morning.


HERE I SET MY TRAP.

Before leaving the library for the night I placed in a conspicuous position in the room a small table, on which was a tray holding two decanters partially filled with wine, in the one red and in the other white. There was also upon the tray an open box of biscuit and three wine glasses, two of them with a little wine at the bottom. I took pains to make it appear that these refreshments had been recently partaken of. There were biscuit crumbs upon the tray and a drop or two of wine was freshly spilled upon it every time the trap was set. The table, thus arranged, was left in the room during the night, and early in the morning I put the tray and its contents into a closet and locked it up.

A portion of my narcotic preparation was thoroughly mixed with the contents of each of the decanters in such proportions that a glass of the wine would be sufficient to produce the desired effect.

It was my opinion that there were few men who, after a night walk and perhaps some labor in forcibly opening a door or a window-shutter, would not cease for a moment in pursuance of their self-imposed task to partake of the refreshments so conveniently left behind them by the occupants of the house when they retired to rest. Should my surmises be correct I might reasonably expect, should my house be broken into, to find an unconscious burglar in the library when I went down in the morning. And I was sure, and my wife agreed with me, that if I should find a burglar in that room or any other part of the house it was highly desirable that he should be an unconscious one.

Night after night I set my burglar trap and morning after morning I locked it up in the closet. I can not say that I was exactly disappointed that no opportunity offered to test the value of my plan, but it did seem a pity that I should take so much trouble for nothing. It had been some weeks since any burglaries had been committed in the neighborhood, and it was the general opinion that the miscreants had considered this field worked out and had transferred their labors to a better paying place. The insult of having been considered unworthy the attention of the knights of the midnight jimmy remained with us, but as all our goods and chattels also remained with us we could afford to brook the indignity.

As the trap cost nothing my wife did not object to my setting it every night for the present. Something might happen, she remarked, and it was just as well to be prepared in more ways than one, but there was a point upon which she was very positive.

"When George William is old enough to go about the house by himself," she said, "those decanters must not be left exposed upon the table. Of course I do not expect him to go about the house drinking wine and every thing that he finds, but there is no knowing what a child in the first moments of his investigative existence may do."

For myself I became somewhat tired of acting my part in this little farce every night and morning, but when I have undertaken any thing of this sort I am slow to drop it.

It was about three weeks since I had begun to set my trap when I was awakened in the night by a sudden noise. I sat up in bed, and as I did so my wife said to me, sleepily:

"What is that? Was it thunder? There it is again!" she exclaimed, starting up. "What a crash. It must have struck somewhere." I did not answer. It was not thunder. It was something in the house, and it flashed into my mind that perhaps my trap had been sprung. I got out of bed and began rapidly to dress.

"What are you going to do?" anxiously asked my wife.

"I am going to see what has happened," said I. At that moment there was another noise. This was like two or three heavy footsteps, followed by a sudden thump, but it was not so loud as the others.

"John," cried my wife, "don't stir an inch, it's burglars," and she sprang out of bed and seized me by the arm.

"I must go down;" I said; "but there is really no reason for your being frightened. I shall call David, and shall carry my pistol, so there is really no danger; if there are thieves in the house they have probably decamped by this time, that is if they are able to do so, for of course they must know that noise would awaken the soundest sleepers."

My wife looked at me and then slowly withdrew her hands from my arm.

"You promise me," she said, "if you find a burglar down-stairs in the possession of his senses you will immediatoly come back to me and George William?"

I promised her, and slipping on some clothes I went out into the second-story hall. I carried no light. Before I had reached the bottom of the back stairs I heard David, my man, coming down. To be sure it was he and not a burglar I spoke to him in a low voice, my pistol raised in case of an unsatisfactory reply.

"I heard that voice, sir," he whispered, "and was going down to see about it."

"Are you ready if it's thieves?" I whispered.

"I have got the biscuit-beater," he replied.

"Come on, then." said I. and we went down-stairs.

I had left no light in the library, but there was one there now, and it shone through the open door into the hallway. We stopped and listened. There was no sound and then slowly and cautiously we approached the door of the library. The scene I beheld astounded me, and involuntarily I sprang back a step or two. So did David, but in an instant we saw that there was no need of retreat or defense. Stretched upon the floor, not far from the doorway, lay a tall man, his face upturned to the light of a bull's-eye lantern which stood by the mantel-piece. His eyes were shut, and it was evident that he was perfectly insensible. Near by, in the wreck of the small table, glasses and decanters, lay another man, apparently of heavier build. He also was as still as a corpse. A little farther back, half sitting on the floor, with the upper part of his body resting against the lounge, was another man with a black mask over his face.

"Are they dead?" exclaimed David, in an undertone of horror.

"No," said I, "they are not dead, they have been caught in my trap.

And I must admit that the consciousness of this created a proud exaltation of spirit within me. I had overmatched these rascals, they were prostrated before me. If one of them moved David and I could kill him. But I did not believe there would be any killing, nor any moving for the present.

In a high whisper which could have been heard distinctly all over the house my wife now called to me from the top of the stairs. "What is it?" she said. "What has happened?"

I stepped quickly to the stairway.

"Every thing is all right," I said in a loud, distinct voice, intended to assure my wife that there was no necessity for caution or alarm.

"I will be with you presently."

"I am glad to hear that nothing is the matter," said Aunt Martha, now for the first time opening her door. "I was afraid something had happened."

But I had business to attend to before I could go upstairs. In thinking over and arranging this plan for the capture of burglars I had carefully considered its various processes, and had provided against all the contingencies I could think of, therefore I was not now obliged to deliberate what I should do. "Keep your eye on them," said I to David, "and if one of them moves be ready for them. The first thing to do is to tie them hand and foot."

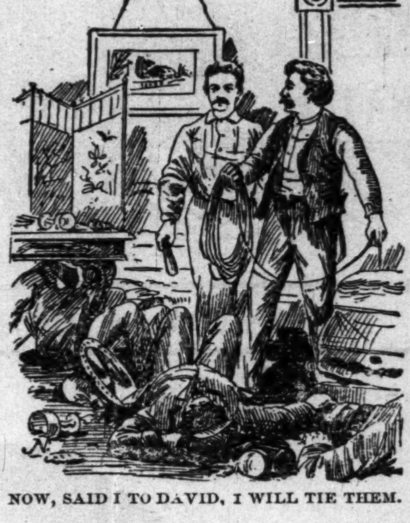
I quickly lighted a lamp and then took from another shelf of the closet a large coil of strong cotton rope, which I had provided for such an occasion as the present.

"Now," said I to David, "I will tie them while you stand by to knock over any one of them who attempts to get up."

The instrument with which David was prepared to carry out my orders was a formidable one. In the days of my youth my family was very fond of "Maryland biscuit," which owes much of its delicacy to the fact that before baking it is pounded and beaten by a piece of heavy iron. Some people used one kind of a beater and some another, but we had had made for the purpose a heavy iron club a little over a foot long, large and heavy at one end and a handle at the other. In my present household Maryland biscuit were never made, but I had preserved this iron beater as a memento of my boyhood, and when the burglaries began in our vicinity I gave it to David to keep in his room, to be used as a weapon if necessary. I did not allow him to have a pistol, having a regard for my own safety in a sudden night alarm, and nothing could be more formidable in a hand to hand encounter than this skull-crushing club.

I began with the tall man, and rapidly tied his feet together with many twists of the rope and many knots. I then turned him over and tied his elbows behind him in the same secure way. I had given so much thought to the best method of securing a man by cords that I do not think this fellow could possibly have released himself when I had finished with him.

David was obeying my orders and keeping a strict watch on the prostrate men, but his emotions of amazement were so great that he could not keep them down.


NOW, SAID I TO DAVID, I WILL TIE THEM.

"What is the matter with them, sir?" he said. "How did they come so?"

"There is no time for talking now," I answered. "I will tell you all about it when the men have been secured." I now turned my attention to the man who was partly resting against the lounge. I first tied his feet, and before letting him down to the floor, so as to get to his arms, I removed his hat and his mask, which was made of black muslin. I was surprised to see the beardless face of a young and very good-looking man. He was well dressed and had the general appearance of a person belonging to theatrical circles. When his arms had been tied I told David he might lay down his biscuit-beater and help me with the third man, who was badly mixed up with the debris of the refreshments. We hauled him out and tied him up. He was rather a short man, but very heavy, and I could see no signs of his having been hurt by the smash-up he had made in falling.

To be continued next week.

HOW DELIVERANCE CAME.

Peace Purchased at the Expense of a Bright Red Jersey.

I was sitting at my desk writing one day, says a writer in the Philadelphia Times, when I was startled by a voice close beside me. Looking up I saw a tall, slim negro girl, wearing a most dilapidated costume of many colors and pieces. Her face was pinched and ashy, her eyes a kind of muddy hazel, the peculiar combination giving her an unusual appearance.

"Got any ole clo's yer wanter trade?" she inquired, abruptly.

"No, I think not," I answered. glancing at the baskets of berries which hung on her arms.

"Better git somer dese here berries; dey's mighty nice. I'll take mos' any thing for 'em. Gimme some ole med'cine ef you got any. Some uv us is purty nigh always sick."

I shuddered to think of the consequences that might result from my venture in a second-hand drug establishment, but began to contemplate my stock of old clothes, as she seemed so determined to "trade." It was an evil hour, indeed, that led me to begin a series of "trading," that grew with the weeks and strengthened with the months until years even had passed over my benighted head. Scarcely a fortnight passed after I first made her acquaintance that I did not have a visit from my ubiquitous berry woman. She brought berries and fruit in their season, and nuts and chickens in their season; in fact, she claimed all seasons for her own.

When I had begun to despair of ever ridding myself of my "old man of the sea," when I saw a long vista of years stretching out before me in which I must be trading and giving in trade, happily we moved to a distant street.

I enjoyed a respite of two months in my new home unmolested by the trading Josephine.

At last, one day in early fall, she reappeared upon the scene with renewed vigor, bringing a basket of nuts and one chicken. I was compelled to sacrifice a plate of "victuals" and an old hat on the altar of hospitality and the above-mentioned articles.

During my search for the hat Josephine spied, hanging in my closet, a very pretty red Jersey, which a few stitches might render very useful, and immediately began to devise ways and means to possess herself of it.

I at first told her I didn't want to dispose of it, but, suddenly, with the inspiration of a providential interference, I conceived a plan of deliverance. With a sigh for my dear departing jersey, but a bright hope for the future, I took the jacket down and gave it to her, saying:

"Here, Josephine, you may take it, and next week bring me two chickens for it."

"Yessum," she responded, eagerly. "I'll fetch you dem chickens er Chuseday, sho. You kin 'pen' upon gittin' 'em. I ain' tole yer no lie yit, an' I ain' goin' to tell yer none now."

She departed, to leave me in peace, for five years have passed since, and to this day I have not seen her or "dem chickens" either.

Volume of Niagara Falls.

The amount of water passing over Niagara falls varies with the height of the river. Prof. W. D. Gunning estimates the average amount at 18,000,000 cubic feet per minute. Allowing 62½ pounds to the cubic foot this would give a total of 562,500 tons per minute, or 25,212,500 tons in 45 minutes, of which somewhat more than two-thirds passes over the Horseshoe falls. Other estimates place the total amount passing over both falls as high as 100,000,000 per hour.

CAN YOU GUESS?

The names of the ten greatest Negroes—living or dead?
Who are the great men of the black race?

This question has been so often asked that we have decided to have it answered. We want every reader of THE FREEMAN to send us the names of the ten greatest Negroes, living or dead. There is a long list of great names from which to select, but we want you to GUESS TEN of them. We have selected five competent judges who will decide on the guesses and will give five prizes to the best guessers.

THE JUDGES ARE

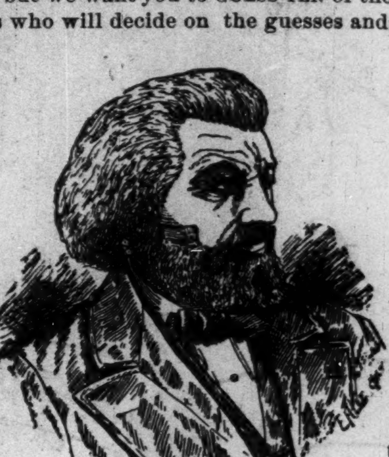
T. Thomas Fortune, of N. Y.,

E. F. Horn of Tenn.,

Robt. Pelham, Jr., of Michigan,

John Mitchell, Jr., of Virginia,

John C. Dancy of N. C.,



THE PRIZES ARE

1st prize in gold, $15.00,

2d prize in gold, $10.00,

3rd prize in gold, $5.00.

4th prize in gold, $2.50,

5th prize in gold, $1.00.

These will be given to the winners on the 30th of May.

All guesses will be recorded as fast as they come in and will be published every week. No charges are made for a guess but every guess sent in must be filled out on the slip printed below, otherwise no attention will be paid to the guess. Send in your guess at once. You may win the prize.

Editor of THE FREEMAN :—

I submit the following names of the TEN greatest Negroes:

1st,____________________,
2nd,____________________,
3rd,____________________,
4th,____________________,
5th,____________________,
6th,____________________,
7th,____________________,
8th,____________________,
9th,____________________,
10th,____________________.

(You will be allowed but one guess.)

My name,____________________
" Box or number,____________________,
" Post office,____________________.

☞Cut out the above slip, fill it out and address it to THE FREEMAN, INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA.

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H. J. RHEIN, Nor. Pass. Agt. Detroit. Mich.
JOHN BASTABLE, Dist. Pass Agt Toledo, O.
W. H. WHITTLESEY, Cent. Pass. Agt. Dayton
W. A. WIGGINS. So. Pass. Agt. Chat'ga Tenn.
J. G. MASOM, City Pass. Agt. Cincinnati, O.
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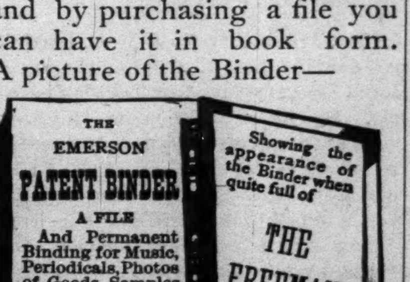
A FILE OF THE FREEMAN.

Has it ever occurred to you that by keeping a File of THE FREEMAN, you would have a complete volumn of Illustrated matter at the end of the year? THE FREEMAN is in itself a contemporary history of the Afro-American and by purchasing a file you can have it in book form. A picture of the Binder—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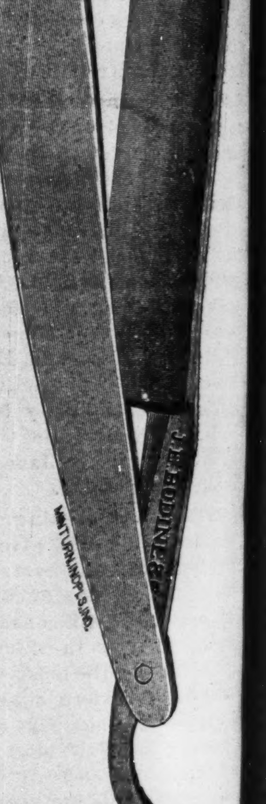
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A novel wedding ceremony occurred recently at Charleston, S. C. Dr. William E. Johnson and Miss Mary A. Parkerson were united in the holy bond of matrimony. The bride was attired in cream colored surah silk and wore diamond earrings, gold necklace and bracelets and white slippers finished with gold. The groom wore a rich Monte Cristo costume. Over 4,000 people assembled to witness the ceremony.

The new state of Washington is on record as the first State on the Pacific Slope to elect an Afro-American member of the Legislature, W. O. Bush, of Thurston County. Mr. Bush was the only person in the Territory who sent on an exhibit to the Centenial Exposition at Philadelphia in 1876, a collection of grains and minerals. John N. Conna, of Pierce County, is Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms of the Legislature.

A feature of interest in "The Illustrated American" is an artical on an American actor, Richard Mansfield: it gives several interesting views from photographs of him in his several parts. One of the most striking is a combination photograph in his dual part of Dr. Jekly and Mr. Hyde.

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To any person who will send us a club of only THREE YEARLY SUBSCRIBERS TO THE FREEMAN, we will send any of the books mentioned below by mail, Post Paid. These books are standard works of the best Afro-American writers and scholars. They are profusely illustrated, well printed and should be in the home of every intelligent colored person. The WEBSTER'S DICTIONARY and ENCYCLOPEDIA are too well known for comment.

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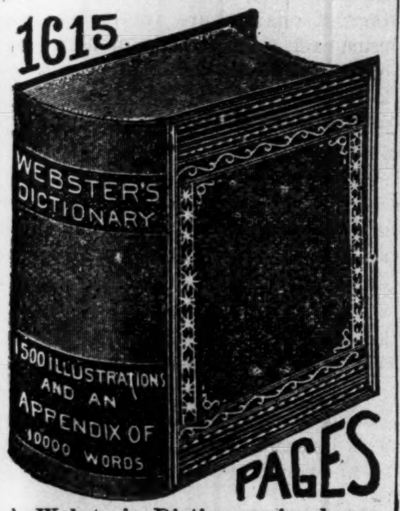
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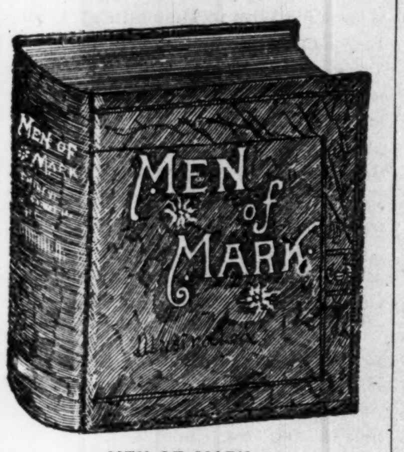

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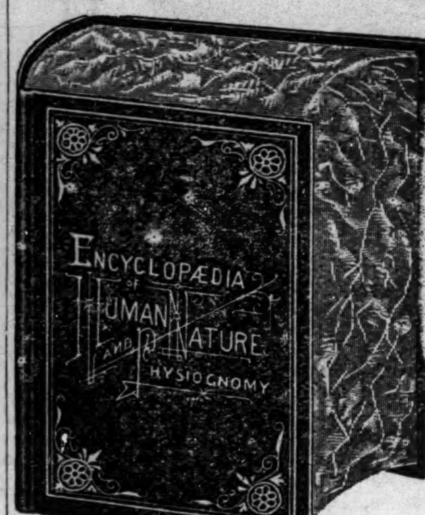
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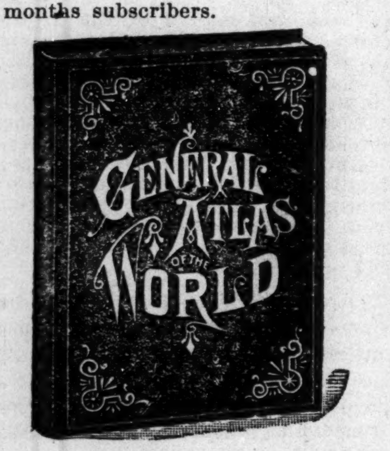
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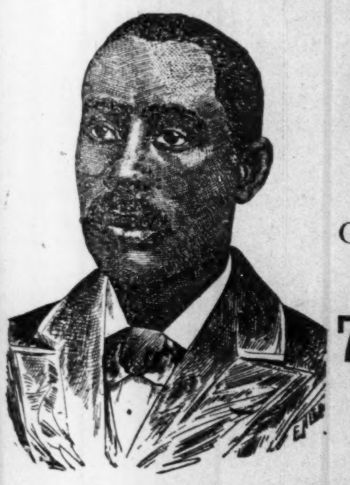

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AN EASTERN WATERING RESORT.

Atlantic City N. J.—Its Population and Enterprise.

Atlantic City, N. J., Special to THE FREEMAN.

Atlantic City is among all other small towns and ranks the highest as a summer resort. Its inhabitants number 16,000, and 1,500 of them are colored people. The Mayor and city council are Republican, and two or three colored police. We have three Methodist and one Baptist church. We have six lodges.—Mr. W. A. Turney has been elected Chancellor Commander of Derham Lodge No. 1; Chas. Riley, Vice Chancellor; M. S. Durham, Keeper of Exchequers and Geo. Clinton Master of Fnance.—The Odd Fellows celebrated their ninth anni- April 3rd, by giving a grand entertainment in the city hall which was a success.—The Masons will celebrate their ninth anniversary on the 17th.—A two weeks fair has just closed at the the Ohio avenue church which was a a success. A sad event connected with the fair will never be forgotten. Mrs. Mary Anderson, on her way home one evening fell dead on the street just before she arrived home. Mrs. Anderson was one of the table tenders and took an active part in the fair.—We have in Atlantic City several business men and large property holders.—For first class accommodations stop at the Debity Cottage 117 Michigan avenue.—Easter Sunday was observed throughout the city by all the churches which were handsomely decorated.

A LEARNED (?) EDITOR

Gets After an Agent of The Freeman, but is Worsted.

Mr. P. J. Williams, I always took you for a man that worked in the interest of the race, instead of being a predominator. Sir, if you cannot peddle The Freeman without running down the Progress. I will hereafter note your actions. As I would not allow you to use the Progress as a blind any longer, now you try to injure its sale, but you cannot. Now peddle The Freeman and let the Progress alone.—OmahaProgress.

"FIRST EPISTLE OF PETER TO THE PROGRESS OUTFIT."

Editors Progress, Dear Sirs:—I am truly glad that you, however insignificant you may be, count yourselves among the great many of my acquaintances who regard me as a man who works for the interest of the race. I am willing to do all for them that I possibly can. My record in this commnnity for twelve years fully demonstrates that fact. The people prefer THE FREEMAN, and as a consequence there is little sale for the Progress unless I leave THE FREEMAN at home. The people know a good thing when they see it. I let them have their choice. The papers are both edited by colored men. THE FREEMAN goes further than that, as all the work connected with that paper is performed by the Negro. It is published in the interest of the Negro race and not in the interest of the editor himself alone. You accuse me of being a "predominator." Now if you desire to compliment me, I wish you would couch your sentiments in concise language so as to render your meaning certain, and free it from so many ambiguties. Now I hope you won't think I am trying to take advantage of your mistakes in the construction of sentences and choice of words. These mistakes are the results of ignorance and lack of education on your part and therefore should not be criticised too severely. You accuse me of trying to injure the sale of the Progress. That indeed "Is the most unkind cut of all," trying to injure the sale of a paper that has no sale, trying to kill a duck that is already dead. You advise me to sell THE FREEMAN and let the Progress alone. That is just what the people have been forcing me to do all along, and now you come out and give the thing dead away. I love to battle with men who are worthy of my steel and not with inexperienced fledgelings. You say that hereafter you will "note" my actions. Had you taken the pains to "note" a little more news I would have been just that much the more successful in the sale of your so-called newspaper (?) As I am a great "predominator" perhaps it would be well to let me "note" my own actions; that would give you more time to spend in gathering news for your little paper. Beware, my boys, the way you are going is strewn with the death-heads of political aspirants, ward heelers and bums—beware!

Yours with my bristles up,
PETER J. WILLIAMS.
Omaha, Nebraska.

Not only the man who happens to be rich enough to own a racehorse, or that other happy individual who lives close to a great racetrack and is able to bet on the animal, but away in the backwoods, at every crossroad where there is a village store, the cracks of the turf and their merits and demerits are much more eagerly discussed than those of Blaine or Clevland, or any politician, national or local. The Illustrated American is adding much animation to these discussions. It is publishing every week, in a manner which no other journal has yet been able to approach, faithful portraits of these noble beasts; and as every citizen of this country, from the bricklayer to the railroad president, knows the points of the horse as well as he does the alphabet, these pictures are eagerly welcomed. The current number gives El Rio Rey, the Califonian which as a two-year old was the sensation of last racing season, and will probaly for a long time hold the position of the best two-year old that ever appeared on the American turf. He will have a host of followers this year, everywhere.

A STUPENDOUS FRAUD.

HE TAKES IN WISCONSIN AND MINNESOTA GETTING DONATIONS AND COLLECTIONS FOR THE FREEMAN,

Which he Appropriates to his own use—He also Claims to Represent a Freemans' Industrial School at Indianapolis and Secures Large Donations for the same.

THE FREEMAN has been so frequently beaten by frauds and impostors and by persons who collect subscriptious for it, and refuse to turn them in, that we have come to regard them as a matter of course. Of late, however, this work has been so frequent and enormous that we are forced to protest. Perhaps the most stupendous fraud now misrepresenting us, is one Milton McLeod, he also goes by the name of Vinigar, A. L. Cooper and Frederick Douglass, Jr., who was once agent for THE FREEMAN at Minneapolis and St. Paul, Minn. He is now traveling in the State of Wisconsin, collecting subscriptions for THE FREEMAN, and representing that there is a large Freeman Industrial School in this city and that he is an authorized agent for the same.

We publish here below excerpts from the Neenah Daily Times, Showing his route, and the enormity of his thiefts.

Menasha, Wis., Feb. 10.—[Special.]—A colored man, apparently a gentleman, with at least one hundred papers upon his arm, published in Indianapolis, Ind., came to Menasha Saturday and solicited aid. He represented himself as a son of Frederick Douglass, minister to Hayti, and said that he was devoting his entire time in the interests of the freedmen who had a school of colossal proportions at Indianapolis and that large subscriptions in the north were being given for its support. He solicited money from various persons and stated that on his book he had the names of John Stevens, Henry Sherry, H. Hewitt Sr., and others for large amounts aggregating $30,000. It has since developed that none of the above gentlemen subscribed the sum claimed, aud that some of them feel indignant that it should have been reported that they had. The alleged son of Frederick Douglass is considered a fraud, and would meet with a warm reception, should he again put in appearance.

We wish to state that there is no Freeman Industral School here and, that this man McLeod—Vinigar—Cooper—Douglass, is a humbug, a fraud and has no connection with THE FREEMAN.

We will also state that this scoundrel is now in some part of Michigan, going by the name of E. E. Cooper, editor and proprietor of THE FREEMAN. We have received receipts given by him to parties in Wisconsin and Michigan signed E. E. Cooper. He was in Ypsilanti a few weeks ago and was forced to leave for assaulting a white woman. He was also in Iron Mountain, Mich., the last three weeks in March and stopped with Mr. H. P. Johnson, a very reputable Afro-American, and by using Mr. Johnson's name secured a large number of recent issues of THE FREEMAN. When he left that place he took Mr. Johnson's wife with him. He is described as being a mulatto with rather rough skin. He looks to be about twenty-five years old and is about 5 feet, 8 inches tall. He has scars on his under lip and on his head, and THE FREEMAN will give a $50 reward for his apprehension.

A CHANCE FOR YOUNG MEN.

THE FREEMAN wants to secure the services of a young man as representative in the following States: South Carolina, North Carolina, Georgia, Tennessee and Deleware. Will pay salary to the right kind of a man. Must have fair education, write a good hand, be a good talker and able to give reference. Address THE FREEMAN at once.

THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Veteran Organization—Easter Services—Local and Personal mention—Congress Still Asleep.

Washington Special to THE FREEMAN.

Several evenings ago fifteen colored patriotic veterans of the late civil war, met and organized what is known as the Union Veteran Service Corps, this being the first organization of the kind among colored men in the United States. They elected a fine set of officers, and start on their journey of patriotism and good.

Special Easter services were held in all the churches. Many of them held special song service in the evening, among them the Metropolitan, A. M. E. Church, and all of them were beautifully decorated with flowers. One among the most beautifully decorated edifices of Christian worship was the Asbury M. E. Church, Rev. J. W. E. Bowen, the Chancel, was entirely hidden beneath sweet smelling flowers and choice palms of every description, encircled around the church hung bird cages containing charming canary singers, which had the appearance of a garden in the month of May. Mr. Bowen, preached an able sermon to a large and appreciative audience.

The Odd Fellows Relief Association of the District of Colnmbia, will shortly hold a public mass meeting for the purpose of increasing its membership. This Association has already proved to be of much benefit to the needy.

The Masonic relief Association of the Washington jurisdiction, has recently reorganized and propose to push forward the work of insuring its members against death.

The ladies who recently organized a room for the benefit of the young men are having much success, and every good thinking citizen should lend their assistance, in support of this good work.

Congress has been in session for four months still no national legislation has been passed which will benefit our people, especially in the southern states, how long shall human lives be sacrificed to gratify color prejudice of the lawless white men of that section of the country.

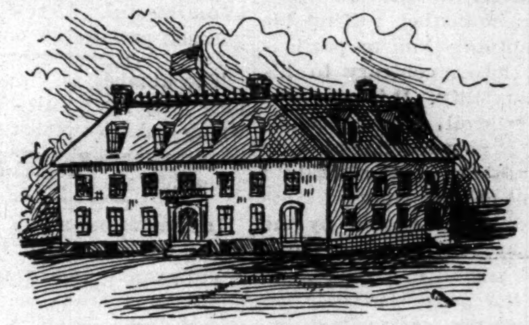
The citizens of this city, are now on the eve of celebrating the 27th anniversary of the emancipation of slaves and it seems to be the general sentiment of the more intelligent part of the race the proceeds of the banquet to be given at night should be applied towards establishing a home for the protection of our homeless girls, for such an institution is greatly needed, and every father, mother and brother should come out and march shoulder to shoulder and continue to do so until they have thrown around their daughters and sisters every protection to human happiness and moral security, and not allow them to be sent to the work house and made criminals.

READ FRIENDS!

Now is the time to raise clubs for The Freeman. We want every reader of The Freeman to get a few friends to subscribe. Take their names and get their subscriptions and send them to The Freeman,

Indianapolis, Ind.

Editor Cooper's Freeman is a credit to the colored race. It seems that T. Thomas Fortune has been finding fault with some of its pictures which, as a rule, denote a higher order of ability than some of the wretchedly drawn affairs in pretentious illustrated papers conducted by Caucasians, and Mr. Cooper calls him a coward and his editorials dry rot. Now look for the letting of rich dark blood. Seriously, Mr. Cooper's drawings, illustrating African life and character, are refined and bespeak a high degree of genius on the part of the artist and enterprise in the person of the publisher.—The Sun.



HEARNE ACADEMY, Hearne, Texas.

He is Beginning to Kick.

That the Negro is a Republican goes without question, but that he is becoming restless, lukewarm, and is disposed to "kick," is apparent to those who see with both eyes and hear with both ears. He feels that he is not treated fairly, that he is discriminated against by the very men he has assisted in pulling up from obsecurity and elevating into prominence.—Louisville Champion.

The Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Ry. ("Big Four Route") consists of the lines formerly operated under the names of the Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis & Chicago Ry. ("Kankakee Line"), the Clevelatnd, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis Ry. and Indianapolis & St. Louis Ry. ("Bee Line Route"), the Ohio, Indiana & Westerm Ry. ("I. B. & W. Route"), and the Cairo, Viucennes & Chicago Ry., with its connectious now form direct routes of travel between all points in the North, East, South, and West. With splendid roadbed, new equipment, and an elegant dining-car service, the Big Four Route offer facilities and accomodations unequaled by any other line. Ask for tickets via the Big Four Route.

The Negro is here to stay. He gets fat and greasy every day. Two of them can pe buried to one white man, and yet leave a surplus of population in the Negro's favor. Who wouldn't be a Negro?——Richmond (Va.) Planet.

We owe a debt to the Negro, not only because of the generations of oppression to which he was subject at our hands, but because of his loyality to the flag and his fearless courage in the darkest days of the war. To disregard these obligations when he is the helpless victim of oppression is unworthy of a generous and humane people.——Boston Journal.

Where it is.

THE FREEMAN can be had at Wm. Brown's cigar store every Saturday. Don't forget the number, 150 Green street. Norfolk, Va.

It Is Astonishing

How much may be obtained for a small cash outlay, if invested with THE FREEMAN. Read the liberal premium offers in this issue, and if your name is not already on our list send us your subscription at once.

Dr. Bryant is not Bothered with the Green-Eyed Monster.

"Chattanooga Observer" publishes a fine picture of Edward E. Cooper, editor of THE FREEMAN, also a sketch of his life.

We think it is about time that some of the editors should let the world know about this great journalist as he has brought so many of us to the notice of the world. Let us boom our great men of all trades and professions.

THE FREEMAN has done a grand work on this line.

DRIFT OF SENTIMENT

Color Line a Sandy Foundation.

No structure reared on the color line it matters net by whom, can stand. Such a foundation is sandy and will not stand.—Huntsville, (Ala.) Gazette.

Short-sighted Statesmanship.

Those who are disposed to favor the separation of the school fund, alloting the tax of each race to its own education are on the verge of making a great mistake. Such a separation will be short-sighted statesmanship.—Star of Zion.

We Echo the Sentiment.

We despise the man and brand him as unworthy the name of an American citizen, whose political fidelity is based upon the emoluments of office, if he be Democrat or Republican, white or black, native or foreign born.—Louisville Champion.

Mis-placed Zeal.

A colored man in Georgia is given a good deal of credit, in some places, because he offered to serve out a seven year sentence in the penitentiary for his former master. We are also inclined to give him a good deal of credit too, for being a fool.—Chicago Conservator.

Didn't Get a Post-office Probably.

Time has clearly demonstrated that Mr. Harrison's postmaster general has a greater interest in Wanamaker and Cotban in the Republican party or in the rights of the colored men whose claims are presented to him.—People's Advocate, Washington, D. C.

Our Brightest Hopes.

It is to the industrial developement of the race that we must look for such signs of progress, as will indicate real and practical advancement all along the line. Political influences are corrupting and therefore, it is extremely fortunate for any race that they never extend all along the line, but are confined only to certain classes.—New South.

National Indifference.

The defeat of the Blair bill has done Republicanism more harm in the South, than any other thing that could have happened. It is a black eye to Southern hopes. Aside from any political bearing, it is a notice to the ignorance of the South, which the Nation is responsible for, that the Nation is indifferent to such ignorance, and does not care whether it exists or not.—Star of Zion.

Pertinent Queries.

Will changing our race name, change our condition? Will it cause the white man to drop the scale of prejudice from his eyes and look beyond the color of the black man's skin, and judge him as a man by his mental and moral make up? Will the changing the name make us better? Will it stop the drunkard from drinking, or the gambler from gambling, or will it drive out every base hypocritical leader? If so, by all means change it. If not, we see no cause in raising so much objections to the word "Negro."—Freeman's Journal.

Thomas Garrett the well known Afro-American groom died at the Jewett Stock Farm, Friday March 14. He ean charge of Jerome Eddy the noted stallion and was a general favorite.

OUR practice fleet in the Mediterranean has a good deal of trouble with foreign regulations. Spain forbade the landing of crews anywhere on her shores for land practice, and Italy has a law that more than three war ships of any foreign power shall not be in any one of her ports at the same time.

THE English Government has been redeeming at their nominal value the old gold coins that have become short weight through much use, with the idea of getting them out of circulation. It was supposed that there were twenty million dollars' worth of such coins in the country, but the call only brought out about half that sum. After the 13th inst. the old rule of taking such coins only by weight will go into force again.

A CHEMIST has lately performed a feat of no common order. The explosion and fire at Antwerp reduced to a charred mass a bundle of one thousand florin Austrian obligations. Without presentation in some identifiable form there could be no payment. The imperiled obligations were given to a chemist and he succeeded in separating the whole of them and finding out the numbers, and upon his report the money has been paid.

LOCAL AGENTS.

In each and every locality where THE FREEMAN has not now a local agent we desire one, and to any one who fowards a request we will supply with necessary canvassing matter free of charge.

Every friend to THE FREEMAN should see to it that it is represented in each locality by an active, earnest worker, and to local agents who work for us we offer liberal inducements. We want the aid of good local agents as well as the friendly work of subscribers in increasing our circulation.

THE FREEMAN.

A : NATIONAL : ILLUSTRATED
COLORED NEWSPAPER
PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY
——AT——
31 AND 33 N. PENN. ST.,
INDIANAPOLIS, - - INDIANA.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

ONE COPY ONE YEAR, - - - - $2.40.
" " " " SIX MONTHS, - - - $1.35.
" " " " THREE " " - - - - 075c.
INVARIABLY ** IN ** ADVANCE.

All communications, enclosing news matter for publication, must be sent with the name of the writer, not for publication but as a guarantee of good faith.

TO CONTRIBUTORS.

We prefer not to return manuscript where the articles are short, and copies easily taken—such as poems, anecdotes, brief sketches; and in no case will we undertake to return Manuscripts unless stamps for that purpose accompany the article. We will not pay for matter unless it is ordered. All matter for publication must reach the office by Tuesday of each week, to insure insertion in the current issue.

AGENTS.

Agents are wanted in every town and city not now occupied, and liberal inducements will be given to the same. Send for our extraordinary inducements to agents.

Subscribers are requested to remit by Post Office, Money Order, Postal Note or Registered Letter.

Entered at the Post-Office as Second-Class Matter.

All Matter Should be Addressed to
THE FREEMAN,
EDWARD E. COOPER, Publisher,
INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA.

GOOD WORK.

In response to a special request and circular sent to a few of our subscribers to get up a club for THE FREEMAN, several have begun work already. A subscriber in Pocahontas Va., sends in a list of twenty-two one year subscribers, while one in Denison Texas sends thirteen. We trust every subscriber to whom we sent a circular will go to work at once and send in as large a list as can be obtained.

EDUCATE and organize!

CONVENTIONS are being held in some States every week. If controlled by men ot the right kind they will do the race a great deal of good.

EDITOR DANCY should lecture his paragraper on the ethics of credit for matter taken from other journals. THE FREEMAN suffered at his hands last week. We admire the young man's taste, however. He evinces a wisdom that is praiseworthy, even if dishonest.

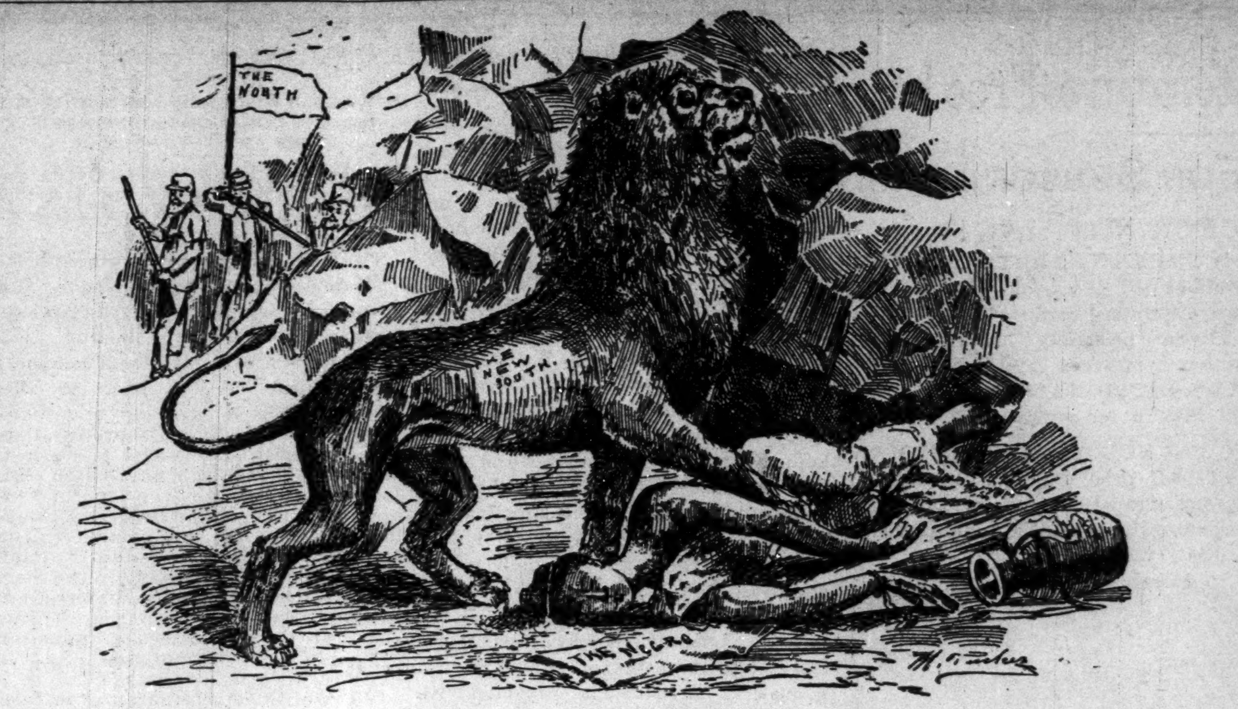
A FEDERAL election law passed in a friendly spirit, breathing patriotism and love of justice rather than sectional tyrany would, in our opinion, be a wise measure to enact. The Negro's ballot must be counted, peaceably if possible, but forcibly if necessary.

IN the hurry and bustle, so necessary in getting out a progressive journal in this rapid age, a few typographical errors are apt to escape the eagle-eye of the proof-reader, aided and abetted by by the intelligent compositor. It is so with THE FREEMAN. In our last issue we endeavored to say we "favored" the Blair bill for reasons mentioned instead of "fearing" its passage, etc., as the type stated.

WE do not share the alarm of some of our contemporaries who fear that the colored educators will not be invited to participate in the proceedings of the Mohawk convention. The absence of representative Negroes in the conference would render it like the play of "Hamlet" with the melancholy Dane eliminated. Don't fear, when the meeting is called to order, the colored man will be there.

ANYTHING that lowers the selling price of cotton injures everyone whose living depends upon its cultivation. Such an injury would fall more heavily upon the Negro than any other class of laborers, for he is more largely employed in the cotton industry. The Conger lard Compound bill is a blow at this great staple and ought not to pass. The South's chief industry should not be looted to bestow a very questionable benefit upon the hog producer.

A SIGNIFICANT episode in our current history was the appearance of Planter Jones, of Mississippi, before the congressional committee investigating the effects of the Conger bill. This bill provides for a duty on cottonseed, lard-oil—or as it is commonly called, lard compound. The effect of the measure upon the cotton-grower, a large per cent of whom are colored, either as proprietors or day-laborers, and the hardships it entailed upon the poorer classes of the south who are mainly dependent upon the cotton product, were clearly brought out. It is a popular idea that the colored man takes no interest in the economic problems of the nation, or his section, and can understand nothing save the race question. The Negro is ubiquitous—he is hard to get rid of and is never thoroughly "downed." The episode will make many white people do their first serious thinking on the Negro's relations to the welfare of the country.



THE SOUTHERN PROBLEM.
How do our northern friends expect the lion and the lamb (the blacks and the whites) to live peaceably together so long as they continue to agitate them?

Negroes "Getting Together."

The central idea of the New York Industrial League is one that the Afro-American leagues in the various states would do well to adopt. It is in line with the aggressive, organized projects of the commercial clubs, such as have been formed in Indianapolis, Louisville and other cities. Committees are detailed to look after certain interests, and devise ways and means for securing desired ends. One committee will visit the mercantile houses and lay before the proprietor the benefits that would accrue from the employment of colored salesmen; another will superintend suits brought under the civil rights laws; another will assist respectable colored families to secure residences for purchase or rent in desirable neighborhoods where the color line has hitherto been rigidly drawn. Thus every interest is systematically cared for, and far better results can be obtained than from the hap-hazard, hit-or-miss methods previously employed. It looks as if the Negro race understood the value of an organized effort and were, at last, "getting together." The present situation is not at all discouraging, but it can be vastly improved if representative men would cease their mad hunt for cheap notoriety, overcome their predilection for seeing their names in print in connection with the merest trifles, and put in some genuine hard blows for race progress and material advancement. That's what tells, and wins respect.

Color Line in Trades Unions.

One glaring wrong which has been passed over too lightly is the senseless, inexcusable color proscription practiced by the trades unions of this country. We heartily endorse any project which points to the elevation of our working people, and admire the zeal and earnestness displayed in their many protective unions, but denounce, with all our might, that project if based upon a principle, wrong in the sight of God, and detestable in the eyes of honest and fair-minded men. Race proscription is this, and nothing less. In circles where wealth is the magic countersign, the moneyless man must wait until he can purchase the pass-word. He waits patiently, without murmur. No such excuse can be urged in the case of unions of artisans. They are poor men, working for their daily bread. The Negro's status has been fixed by public opinion as a laborer. It is manifestly unfair, then, since he must labor, to further restrict his efforts by confining him to particular classes of labor, contrary to his tastes and adaptability. It is poor economic policy to spoil a good machinist to make a poor coachman, or to force a natural-born compositor into the awkard roll of table-waiter. This question should be agitated by the press. Our boys must be given a chance in the trades, and they must not be denied the profit derived from membership in the various unions. The interests of the white man and the black are the same. The sun is too high in the heavens to allow the wheels of national development to be clogged by so small and trival a thing as color for skin.

Dodging The Issue.

Senator John Sherman has been regarded, for many years, as one of the Negro's staunchest friends. He has said and done many kind things for the race. Hence, it was a source of surprise and chagrin to his admirers to find his name enrolled among the opponents of the Blair bill, which promised so much hope to our illiterate brethren in the South. His explanation does not explain. It is highly evasive. He thinks that $77,000,000 is to much to invest in the cause of education, yet votes away untold millions for land grants to soulless corporations and corrupt river and harbor jobs. He thinks that the south is making fair and reasonable efforts to educate its illiterate population. Of the whites, this is probably true, but what of the Negro in his poor little school house and with his under-paid instructors and improvised facilities? Evidently Senator Sherman has not examined the conditions in the south very closely, or he would find that they have not changed so materially from what they were when federal aid to education was first agitated. Either this, or he has ceased to care. He forgets that the illiteracy existing in the southern states is the greatest menace to-day, to our national peace and the future prosperity of that section. A statesman of half his ability and experience, would understand that $77,000,000 of prevention is a wiser investment than a possible loss of $100,000,000 in a second civil conflict, to say nothing of the terrible blood-shed and vista of a new set of pensions. We repeat that the Blair bill had its faults, but unquestionably, its tendency was in the right direction, and time would have suggested proper modifications. Its opposers offered no satisfactory substitute. Senator Sherman's answer smacks of penny wisdom and pound folly. The defeat of the Blair bill simply transfers action on the subject to a new battleground. The warfare cannot cease until the great problem of education for the Negro is squarely settled.

A VILLIAN.

In another part of THE FREEMAN is published the doings of a scoundrel who is traveling through the states of Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota and representing himself as being the editor of THE FREEMAN. He was first appointed agent by us at Minneapolis Minn. He gave this place a thorough canvass and secured over one hundred dollars and skipped. Since that time he has been doing not only a great injury to THE FREEMAN but to the entire colored press and to the race.

SCINTILLATIONS

Education is the need of the hour. Let this gospel be preached from every pulpit.

"All things come to him who waits"—provided he hustles like a Turk in the meantime.

Who are the ten greatest Negroes known in history? Modesty should prevent no man from sending his own name in on the slip. If you do not vote for yourself perhaps no one else will.

The number of "leaders" who are now "out of politics" is something wonderful. Now that the official bee is somewhat quieted, good results in a business sense may be expected.

Instead of bewailing an untried fate which made him black the young Afro-American should brace up, and demonstrate to narrow-minded Caucasians that the distructive Negro in him is only skin-deep.

The colored race is capable of following wise and patriotic leadership, but, be it said to their credit, they will not do the bidding of every self-elected Moses, seeking for personal aggrandizement and who is a Negro only when he needs his race's strong arm to lean upon.

The unwritten laws of human conduct, and of journalistic ethics shields many audacious feminine writers from castigations which they richly merit. For this almost inviolable statute the Memphis "Free Speech and Headlight" has many reasons to be thankful.

An Indiana colored man deserves the thanks of a long and patiently suffering people. He is a first class head-waiter, has more than average knowledge of music, plays the violin and sings tenor; yet objects,—indignantly objects,—to being styled "Prof." The dime museum agent is on his way to arrange terms.

There are in this country a number of obscure patent-back sheets misnamed newspapers which frequently "jump on" the leading journals, not that they have any just cause, but to secure advertising in circles where they themselves are never seen. A big dog sacrifices dignity when he deigns to notice yelping curs.

We still contend there is no "race problem" proper. The question is, shall the rights and privileges guarenteed by the constitution to every citizen be equally and impartially administered. The trouble arises in a foolish indeavor to make this oil of justice and the water of prejudice mix in the same vessel.

A Louisville boy, James Fitzbutler, at a recent civil service examination, stood at the head of the list. This thing is happening so often now that it is no longer a novelty. The race is reaching a point in its development when it is no surprise to see a colored youth measure intellect and strength with his white brother and vanquish him. It is a happy sign.

THE JUDGES ACCEPT.

The "Guessing match," which begins with this issue of THE FREEMAN, will no doubt create more than ordinary interest to our many readers. The question as to who are our great men is a much nooted one and our readers are now given an opportunity to vote on it and thus come to some definite conclusion. The judges are all bright, wide-awake men and will give an impartial decision. Send in your guess. Mr. Fortune, writing from New York, under date April 10th., says.

Friend Cooper:

Your favor of the 8th inst. was received. Your proposition is a highly novel one, and must lead to startling if not humorous developments. I will act as one of the judges with pleasure. Kind regards. Yours always truly.

T. Thomas Fortune.

Editor Dancy writes:

Dear Brother Cooper:—In reply to your polite request, of the 8th inst, I desire to say that if I can by accepting the position of one of the judges of the "Guessing match," to determine the ten greatest Negroes, living our dead, favor you and the contestants at the same time, by agreeing to serve in such capacity, then I gladly do so, and thank you most heartily at the same time for the honer thus done me. Truly yours.

John C. Dancy.

Salisbury, N. C.

Editor John Mitchell, Jr. of Richmond, Va., writes:—Friend Cooper. Your proposition is to hand and I heartily accept. You are constantly adding new ideas to your already grand paper. Fraternally.

John Mitchell, Jr.

FACTS ON BAPTISM.

Send 10¢ for a book of Seven Facts on Baptism to Rev. H. W. Smith, B. D. Box 30, Clarksville, Tenn.

INFORMATION WANTED.

Information wanted of my parents, Charles and Elizabeth Hicks. During slavery they belonged to Cook Furchew of Alexandria county, Virginia. Address, HENRIETTA JENKINS, Pensacola, Fla.

Competition the Life of Trade.

What a ludicrous result has competition led to in the walks of the Illustrated weeklies. The Easter number generally appears the week before Palm Sunday, and the Christmas number is on the news stands by Michaelmas. The Illustrated American however, seems to pay no attention to these ancient and opaque "tricks of the trade," and comes out at Easter without troubling itself about the doings of its contemporaries. And what a splendid chapter on Easter it gives! The frontispice is a lily, with butterflies, a photograph which challenges every form of art in its truth and beauty. Then follows reproduction of a series of world-wide famous paintings all on the subject of the resurrection, showing how the representation of this great mystery of Christianity has developed from the first timid efforts of the early artists to those of more recent date. It is a subject of absorbing enterest thoroughly well handled.

One always finds something new and unexpected in the Illustrated American. In its current number, meandering among the exquisite illustrations on various leading topics, is a society novelette by Mrs. Poultney Bigelow entitled "Mrs. Silverthorne's Dilemma." It is very interesting to those who move in the higher circles, and a something not to be missed by those who sigh to do so.

With this week the Illustrated American reaches its eight number, and it is now generally conceded that as a specimen of fine printing and for profuseness and beauty of illustration there is no publication in the world to equal it. In the present issue its "Historical America" series reaches Philadelphia, the birthplace of the nation and the first capital of the United States. Pictures of its quaint features are given, and the text is by William S, Walsh, for some time editor of Lippincott's Magazine. There are also illustrations of manners and customs abroad collected by our squadron of evolution; the Brazilian correspondent tells how Rio and Mocha coffee is grown; and a number of reproductions from famous printings show the progress of art in its treatment of the subject of the Resurrrection.

The colored people of the United States have 55 normal schools, 43 institutions for secondary instruction, 18 universities and colleges, 24 schools of theology, 45 schools of law, 6 schools of medicine, 6 schools for deaf, dumb and blind.

⁂

Taylor & Co., udertakers, Nashville, Tenn., aresaid to be doing the largest business of any colored undertaking firm in the United States. They have a larger patronage than any firm in their city. They work fourteen hands. run two hearses and often have eight funerals a day.

⁂

Miss Mary Campbell, a white hotelkeepers daughter of St. Paul, has eloped with a colored waiter. They fled to Cleveland, Ohio, where they were married in due form.

⁂

Prof. J. C. Price is expected to address the New York Afro-American League this week.

⁂

Major Perry, a marvelous trance preacher is entertaining curious audiences in Missouri. He is illiterate, can not read a word in the Bible, yet uses graceful language, and takes a text with the accuracy of a graduate in theology. He does all this while in a trance.

⁂

The Bee says Mr. Louis G. Clark, the original, George Harris in Harriet Beecher Stowe's Uncle Tom's Cabin is in Washington. Mr. Harris is a genius and a man of good hard sense. When he talks he knows first what he is saying. It is thought he will deliver a lecture very shortly.

⁂

MISCELLANEOUS.

D. Y. G. Cairo Ills.—R. B. Elliott, ex-congressman from South Carolina was in our judgment the most eloquent Negro who ever held a seat in congress.

A. B. C. Maysville Ky,—We do not condemn wholly the methods employed by our ministers in raising money for the churches. We as a race are very incredulous and are inclined to mistrust each other and the minister who can build and pay for a church and keep harmony in his congregation must possess almost supernatural power.

Ethel, Chicago, Ills.—Mrs. Amelia Ann Allen, of Salina Kans., is the first Afro-American woman ever elected to an office in the United States by the popular suffrage.

J. A. J., Louisville Ky.—We do not know of an American Negro who makes his living by book writing.

Scribe, Cincinnati, O.—T. Thomas Fortune, and Edward E. Cooper, of THE FREEMAN, are both southern boys. In answer to your second query would say no.

J. R. J., Nashville Tenn.—You must ask some one else. We are too modest to give our opinion. THE FREEMAN is regarded as the ablest colored journal published.

M. M. M., New Lewisville Ark., writes:—Dear valiant soldier: Allow me to say at first, that one-half of the unsearchable blessings and glad tidings of news given to the country through THE FREEMAN "hath never been told." Your paper is not only an accepted journal of credit to the United States, but to the world of all races. Will you please insert the names of colored millionaires, and where they are in the United States. Enclosed find subscriptions.

(Can some of our readers tell M. M. M. who our millionaires are and where they live?)

Mrs. Edwards, Chicago Ills.—wants to know what part of the west, if any is best to take up a claim and what part of the west would be the best location for her business, restaurant business.—(Some one please answer.—Ed.)

E. H. G., of Denison Texas has our thanks for a club of thirteen one year subscribers with the cash. If we had a few hundred friends like Mr. G. we would improve THE FREEMAN in many respects, Who will be the next to send in a club of thirteen?

S. D. J., Pensocola Fla., writes—"Friend Cooper, enclosed you will find in this letter a money order for $33.75 for papers. Please pardon delay. (Mr. J. has been a representive for THE FREEMAN for more than a year and it has never lost a penny through him. His settlements are prompt and his word is as good as gold. Ed.)

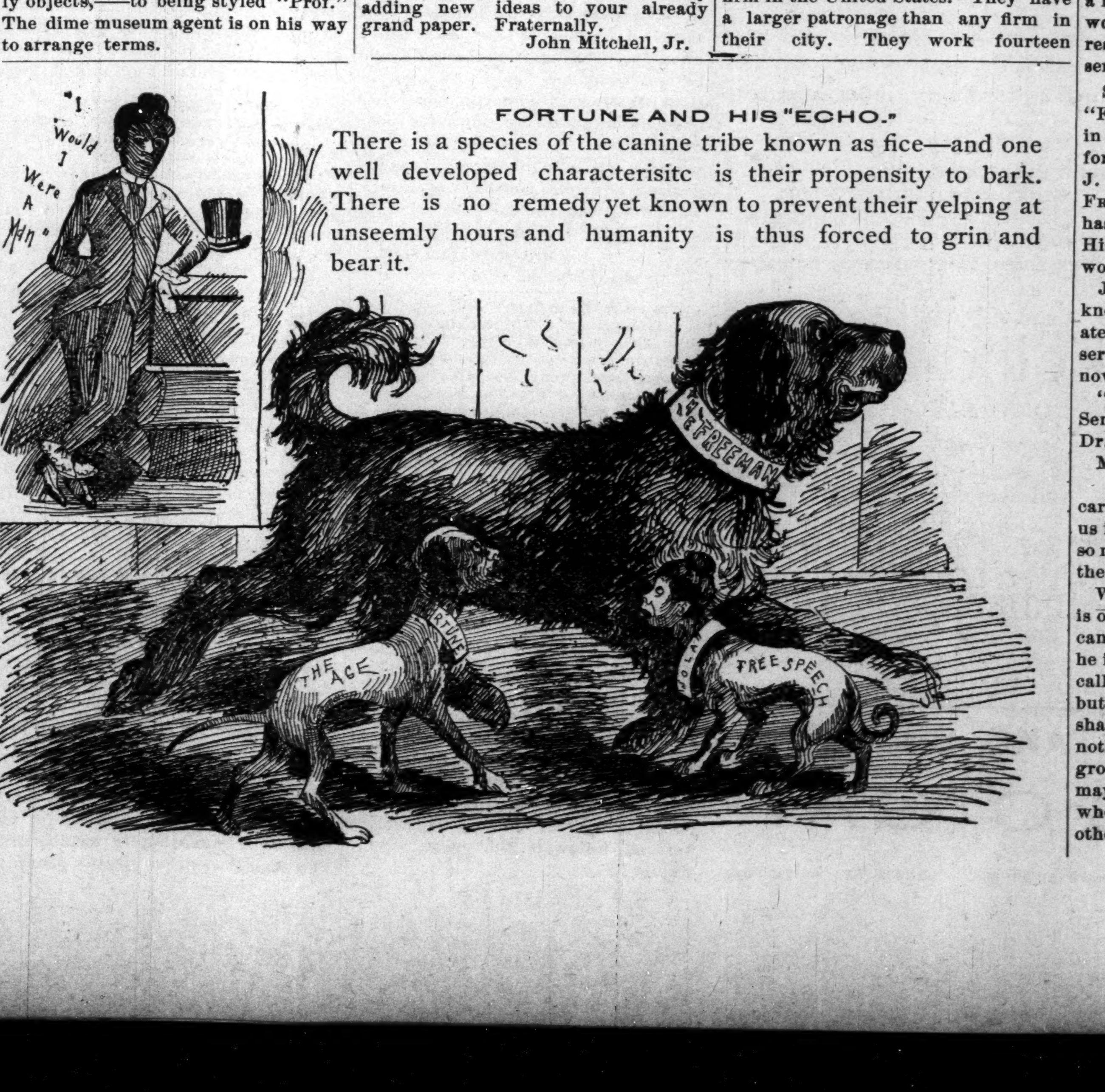
Johnie, of Selma, Ala., wants to know who was the first colored graduate from West Point. If our memory serves us rightly, Henry O. Flipper, now of New Mexico, was the first.

"A Subscriber," Baltimore, Md.,—Sends us a copy of the "Hamite" by Dr. Harvey Johnson and writes:

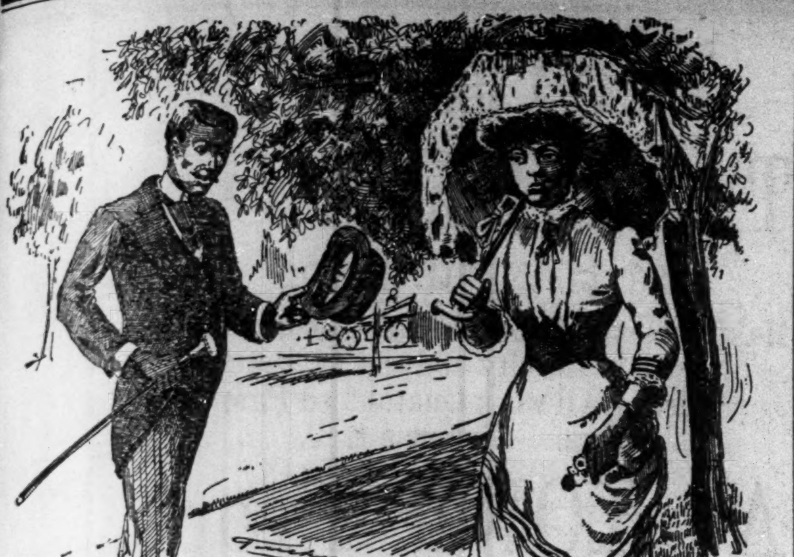
Mr. Editor:

Please read this "Hamite" carefully and then apply the term to us instead of using the word "Negro', so much. All editors ought to know the source of his race.

We will say to "Subscriber," that it is our humble opinion that the American Negro is no more a Hamite than he is an Isrealite or Japhite. The book, called "The Hamite" is an excellent one but even Dr. Johnson does not say we shall be called Hamites. There is nothing in a name, but the word Negro is good enough for us, although it may offend a few over sensitive people who would like to be white or some other color.—ED.



FORTUNE AND HIS "ECHO."
There is a species of the canine tribe known as fice—and one well developed characterisitc is their propensity to bark. There is no remedy yet known to prevent their yelping at unseemly hours and humanity is thus forced to grin and bear it.



LAPSUS LINGUAE.

Miss Cupalo—"Such a nice morning;"
Mr. Rushout—"Yes, I was just trying to find someone to gambol with."
Miss Cupalo—"I knew you was playful, and heard you had winning ways, but never would have thought that."

THE ELECTION ECHOES IN R. I.

The Afro-Americans Snowed under—The Irish are all Right—A Grand Masquerade—Personal Mention.

Providence, R. I., Special to THE FREEMAN.

Since last we wrote there have been some new developments in the result of the State election and some things brought to light that seriously reflects upon the neglect of a large number of our citizens to vote. The new system of voting was a puzzel, it is said, to a large number of them, and not caring to show their lack of knowledge they stayed at home and did not vote at all. In the Seventh Ward, which is the "Blacks belt" of Providence, from good authority it is asserted that only sixty seven colored men cast their votes. If this is so, and if the Afro-Americans did stay away from the polls, then they need to be reprimanded for their neglect to exercise their rights of suffrage.

We have received word from New Port that the Rev. Mahlon Vanhorne has also been defeated. The reason is attributed to the split of the republican faction in that city. This defeat is regretted by the most of our citizens, because Mr. Vanhorne has done good work for his constituents in that body in years gone by.

There are some people in this world who have good ideas, but who try to lead others into their thoughts by exciting prejudices. In this recent election an attempt was made to incite predjuice against the democratic party by stating with out giving proof or reasons that the democratic party is made up wholly of Irishman, who would, if they had the power, disfranchise the Negro. The feeling of the Irishman towards the Negro in Providence, and we venture to say throughout the State, is one of good will. To prove this let us say that when the colored Militia of Providence entertained their guests last fall the Irish companys turned out with them, while the First Light Infantry laughed in mockery at the idea. In the last Presidential campaign the Collins Club, of Providence, invited the Hon. George T. Downing, of New Port, to address them, while the Young Men's Republican club did not think of asking Fred Douglass, or any other able advocate of the race to speak for them. If the democrats, (who are wholly Irishmen) did put Mr. Banks, who now sits on the seat of political insignificance, on the ticket as a bait to catch the colored vote. For what reason did the republicans put the Hon. John Jenkins on their ticket? But the correspondent said that it did not work, and so they let the colored man alone. He forgets that the Hon. George T. Downing has been on the democraic ticket again and again in New Port, and that no man is more highly respected, especially by the Irish, It is no use to incite race prejudice when it is not called for, and since we know that Senators Butler and Morgan are not Irsh men, and that the murderers in the South are nearly all of English or French decent there can be no reason why any intelligent being should say that the Irish are the people to disfranchise us.

[Providence Continued.]

THE NEW HAVEN NEWS.

Special Correspondence of THE FREEMAN:

Easter was grandly celebrated. The floral tributes of the various churches were beautiful to behold. Their altars were redolent with the fragrance of flowers. Joyful faces and glad hearts thronged the sanctuaries to hear again the Lord is risen indeed. The A. M. E. Zion Church was largely attended. A full voiced choir rendered rapturous music. The Easter offerings amounted to over one hundred dollars, the Mite Churches returned seventy five dollars.

On the 20th inst, the Sabbath School will hold a special Missionary service in the afternoon. In the evening the pastor will preach an appropriate sermon to the daughters of conference.

The St. Luke P. E. Church was crowded with a throng eager and anxious to hear and participate in the peculiar ceremonial, which concluded the evening.

Rev. A. P. Miller left on the tenth for a short trip south. The evening before his departure a genuine social time was spent by members and frien d of the church with their pastor. The young ladies read choice selections from the poets. There was sweet music rendered by the young and old.

The "King Solomon circle of friendship" at a recent meeting installed their newly elected officers. They report a bank account of seventy five dollars.

Mr. F. L. Hatton has fitted up a neat hair dressing parlor at 93 Dixwell avenue. Choice brands of cigars, tobacco and fine assortment of perfumes are on hand. TIS.

AFRO-AMERICANS TO THE FRONT:

Two Trustees Elected and one Appointed Store Keeper.

Danville, Ky., Special to THE FREEMAN.

Hurrah for Mr. G. W. Craig, a sprightly colored man of Harrodsburg, Mercer, Co., Kentucky. After teaching school for some years he was appointed store keeper at the distillery of Mr. J. B. Thompson at that place.

April the fifth was the trustees election at Danville, Kentucky, and two colored men, Messrs Evin Cowan and Archie Rogister, was placed on board of trustees. The first time filled by colored men in this county.

The two colored day schools are getting along nicely.

The Green Street Baptist Sunday Schoool is marching to the front, Rev. C. Slaughter, pastor; H. B. Owsley, superintendent.

Mrs. J. W. Myers's, musical class made a grand display for the benefit of Concord Presbyterian Church April 28th.

Mr. Editor, I hail THE FREEMAN with delight, it is admirably conceived as to plan and style and destined to do great good. Have you paid your subscription to THE FREEMAN if not why not?

THE FREEMAN is for sale at Drs. Butler and Slater's drug store, 190 Wheat street, Atlanta, Ga.

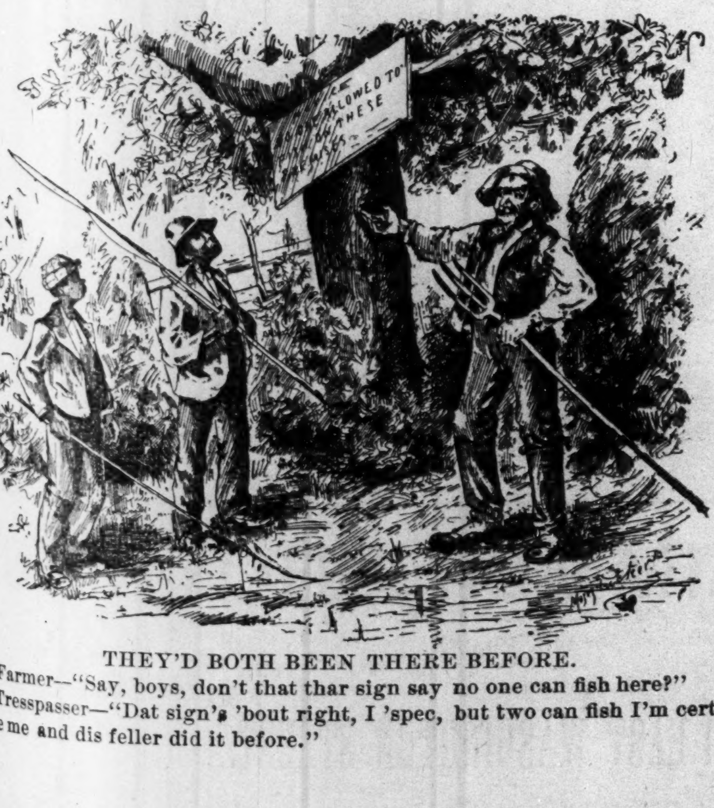
Nashvillians are torn up over a nauseous scandal, the old story, husband goes away for a period, returns suddenly, finds another man in compromising position with his wife, tears, court etc.

⁂

Hon. John J. Smallwood delivered an address in Boston on the 16th inst. His subject was Roman Catholicism and the American Negroes. It was ably handled, he being frequently interrupted with applause.

⁂

Prof. R. R. Wright, editor of the Augusta Sentinel and principal of the Ware High School, states in a card published in his paper that he is an applicant of the Augusta postmastership.



NOT ALLOWED TO FISH IN THESE

THEY'D BOTH BEEN THERE BEFORE.

Farmer—"Say, boys, don't that thar sign say no one can fish here?"
Tresspasser—"Dat sign's 'bout right, I 'spec, but two can fish I'm certain, cause me and dis feller did it before."

A SELF-MADE MAN.

Prof. Isaac H. Smith, of New Berne, N. C., Teacher, Broker and Race-Benefactor—Model for the Young Afro-Americans of To-day.

Special to THE FREEMAN.

The portrait of I. H. Smith presented in this issue of THE FREEMAN represents a man whom neither poverty nor prejudice could hold within their hands. He was born of slave parents on Long Branch, Jones County, N. C., May 5, 1852, where he lived until 1861, when he was carried to Salisbury, N. C., by his master to work on the farm of a widow. By his faithfulness and intelligence he attracted the attention of his mistress in consequence of which she taught him the alphabet, and when the slaves were emancipated she wept at his leaving, giving him a ten dollar confederate note as a token of her appreciation. Returning home, he immediately took hold the plow handles at a salary of four dollars per month, working hard all day and studying at night, thereby enabling himself after a short time to receive instructions under the Rev. B. W. Morris, after which he studied under Mrs. R. G. Sweetland another lady who noticing his aptness for books, managed through the aid of Rev. E. M. Farbes, to give him a course in St. Augustine Normal School at Raleigh, N. C Here he proved himself worthy of the kindness shown him, entering with a scanty knowledge of books, he soon became their master to such an extent that upon the closing of the course he graduated with the highest honors of the class. Now, he was left by himself to "sink or swim," but the ambition, the pluck and courage of this man will never sink.

At the close of the term he walked twenty miles in search of employment as a teacher and had only to present himself before the Board in order to be appointed, for his reputation as a scholar had preceded him, and he was given the first public school in Jones county, from which he was able to supply other schools with well equipped teachers. Though Mr. Smith was making a reputation as a teacher, he was yet too poor to pursue the course he desired. His thirst for knowledge was not yet satisfied, but by practicing economy and stinting himself of those luxuries which the young men of today so freely indulge in, he managed to attend alternately St. Augustine Normal School and Shaw University at Raleigh, teaching meanwhile for support. He had now become a distinguished teacher. Not only his mother state wanted him, but Virginia sent him the following card:

JANOTTS, VA., JAN. 25, 1878.

Dear Sir:—You have been chosen this day as a public school teacher for the school near Jerusalem Church. You must commence first of February. Come to me for your contract.

Respectfully,
L. R. BAILEY, Clk. Board.

He accepted the offer, and taught five months, at the expiration of which time a mass meeting was held, and among other resolutions adopted, were the following: "Eighth: The act and judgment exercised by Messrs. George Bailey, L. R. Bailey and George Fields, M. D., in electing and sending for Mr. Smith from Pollocksville, Jones County, N. C., to come here and teach school for us, merits so much praise, until we confess we have not sufficient control of words in the English language to express our kind feelings toward them, but ask and hope they may do that meritorious act again." They obeyed this request, and after teaching three terms he resigned. He was now re-called to take charge of schools in North Carolina on Adams' Creek, Craven County, where he taught both day and night school, the latter for adults. Pupils were sent him from four to eight miles around that they might receive a tuition under this man. Now, the title of Professor was conferred upon him, which he worthily bears to-day.

About three years ago the honorable school board of the 8th district yielding to his request, appropriated funds to build a school house near Rocky Run Craven County. The people met and in one voice named the newly built house Smith's Academy. Mr. Smith now resigned the profession of teaching, with the intention of seeking wealth along with education, and in 1886 opened an office, whose letterheads bear this inscription:

"Office of Isaac H. Smith,
Loaning and discounting a specialty.
Post-office box, 575. New Berne, N. C.—188."

In this selected field he has succeeded wonderfully, and now holds a high position among the business men of the South. He is worth probably twenty-five thousand dollars, has about five hundred patrons, lives in fine style in his newly built residence, which has every convenience including baths, alarms, electric lights and other modern improvements, costing between nine and ten thousand dollars. He is a friend to the poor, giving daily to their needs, is a helper to the churches and takes special interest in all charitable works. In 1888 he was chairman of the Republican county convention, the business being completed in eight minutes, was chief marshal of the last Eastern North Carolina Industrial Association and is its present treasurer. He is president of an organization of teachers known as "Teacher's Unity," and is also president of the Social Club of New Berne, N. C. One of his favorite maxims is, "The road to wealth is industry and frugality." At present he is pursuing the study of law under solicitor Geo. H. White, and will soon be ready for admittance to the bar. His word is as good as the deed, and his faithfulness, punctuality and promptness have marked him as one distinguished in his noble efforts for the upbuilding of the race.

[OUR CITY PEOPLE.]

—Miss Beulah Wright has returned from Kennard, Ind.

—Mrs. J. Bristow, new spring millinery 24 South Illinois street.

—A drama is being projected by the Metropolitan Club.

—Joseph Baughman is contemplating a trip to Chicago soon.

—Miss Lucy Wade, of Perryville, Ky., is visiting her cousin, Mrs. Chas. Rogers.

—Mrs. Mana Mason is erecting $400 honse on Blackford street near Indiana aveneue.

—Miss Lizzie Pierce has returned from a lengthy visit to Sharpsburg and Bethel, Ky.

—Jones' Tabernacle people gave a concert Tuesday evening at the Ninth Presbyterian Church.

—Joel Cage has gone west prospecting. He contemplates locating at Tacoma, Wash.

—"Dick Wells" erstwhile marketmaster holds the responsible position of "grub boss" at the county jail.

—J. H. Baptist is the proud possessor of a bran new baby girl. Harvey Young rejoices in like honors.

—A child of Mr. and Mrs. Chapman Blakey, 115 West Fourth street, died last week.

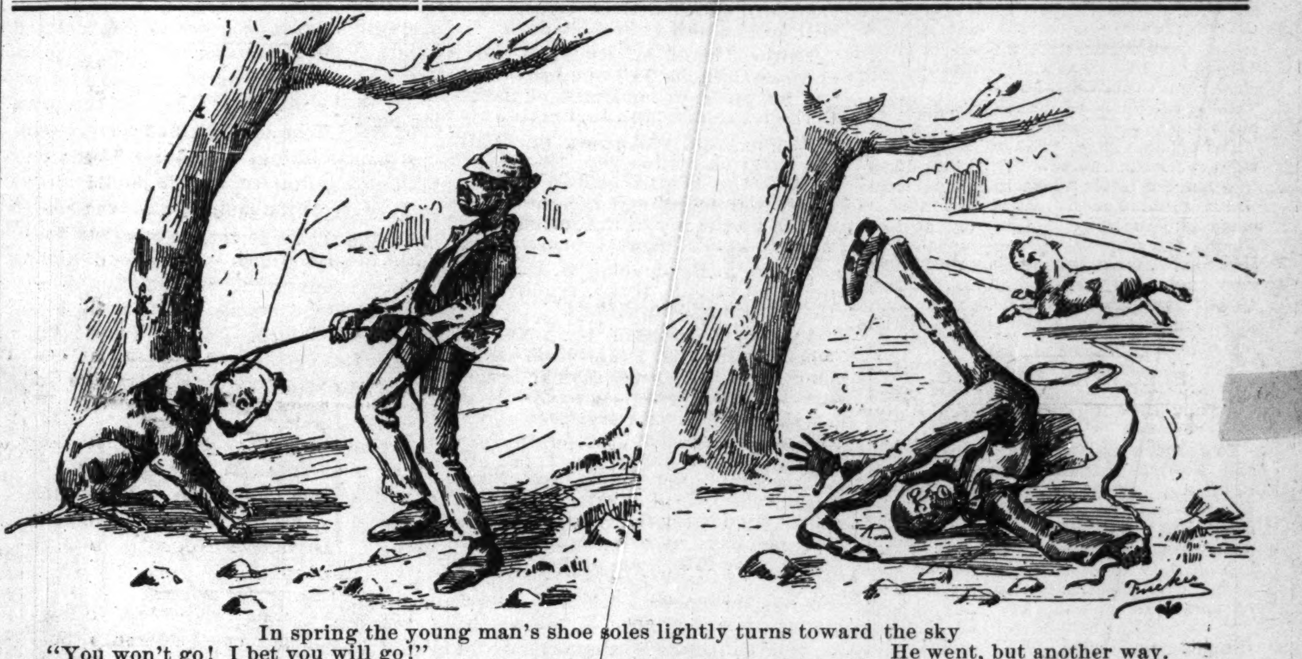
Lines
SENSATION

The Girl Who Helps Her Mother.

There are girls who paint and girls who play
And girls who dance with grace,
And girls who steal our hearts away
With charms of form and face.
But there's a girl whom I respect
Much more than any other,
And as a wife I shall select
The girl who helps her mother.

Although it may be out of style,
She grants her mother's wishes,
Nor does she idle all the while
Her ma is washing dishes.
She has a kindly, loving way
For parent, sister, brother,
She proves a blessing every day.
The girl who helps her mother.

She may not read the latest trash
Nor sigh for a flirtation,
She may not care to make a mash
Nor pine for a sensation.
Such lives as hers with grace abound
And love for one another,
She scatters sunshine all around—
The girl who helps her mother.—Chicago Herald.



In spring the young man's shoe soles lightly turns toward the sky
"You won't go! I bet you will go!"
He went, but another way.

—The local Afro-American league should bestir itself. There is work to be done.

—Gertrude Frankmoelle, the popular milliner, has just received, at 28 South Illinois street, her new spring styles.

Edward Griffin has filed suit for devorce from Sallie alleging that she frequents wine rooms and other resorts of questionable repute.

—A new jail is a necesity. The vermin infested, diseasebreeding excuse we are now useing, is a disgrace to a growing metropolis like Indianapolis.

—The initial concert by the Metropolitan Club Wednesday evening at Bethel Church was an elegant affair. Particulars are received too late for insertion in this issue.

—The Baptists of the city are arranging for a grand musical entertainment in the near future. All the choirs will be consolidated, and a chorus of nearly 100 voices will be orgrnized.

—Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Poole, with the assistance of their many friends, celebrated the twentieth anniversary of their wedding last evening at their residence on Wood street.

—Contractors Thomas Rogister and Henry Baptist are getting good slices of work from the spring building boom, They do excellent work. Felix Davis is doing well in brick work and plastering.

—Jacob and Philip Franklin, Wm. Lytle and Henry P. Hill have formed a co-partnership styled Franklin, Lytle & Co. They do general law business, collect bills, rent and sell real estate, negotiate loans, etc.

—Our people who own and rent houses should be careful to keep them in good condition, and be orderly in their behavior. We should dispel the idea that the presence of colored people deteriorate a neighborhood.

—A thing to be regretted in the local Republican Waterloo is the defeat of Charles R. Biggs for constable. Mr. Biggs is a deserving young man and has filled the position for one term with marked credit.

Mr. J. H. Evans, of Cleveland, has been stationed here as accident clerk in the office of the reorganized "Big Four" railroad. He intends to locate permanently. He is well educated, affable in manner, is single, and will doubtless be a welcome addition to Indianapolis society.

—The first instalment of the preaching contest was held at Lovely Lane Zion Church last Sunday. It will be continued to-morrow at Antioch Baptist Church, corner Fourth and Howard streets, Revs. J. M. Mortin and T. A. Green are the gladiators.

—A sad accident was the death of Mr. Edward Mathews, which occured last Thursday at the City Hospital. His wedding was almost at hand, and a carreer promising much brightness was suddenly closed. His remains were shipped to his relatives in Troy, Ohio.

—There are several gentlemen in the field for representative. Precedent has generally given the colored people one out of the five allowed for this county.

—Miss Sadie McClure, of Springfield, Ohio, is in the city, and contemplates making this her home.

—Miss Josie Froman of Milwaukee, Wis., is visiting in the city, a guest of her sister Mrs. Julia Scott.

—Mrs. W. Allison Sweeney is visiting in the city of Chicago a guest of Mrs. S. L. Root, 2939 Portland Ave.

—The Financial Clubs of Jones Tabernacle are holding socials every week at private residences. In three weeks the club will hold a week's fair in the basement of the new church.

—The arrivals at Johnson's popular restaurant this week are: J. Lytle, Terre Haute, Ind., W. M. Wallace and John Walls, Cincinnati, O., Samuel Haws, W. H. Findley and J. H. Lee, Columbus, O., and J. C. Collins and N. W. Burton, Charleston, W. Va.

—The great sale of damaged books by the Bowen Merrill & Co., damaged by the great Bowen Merrill fire, is still in progress at 17 W. Maryland street and continues to attract large crowds. Every Afro-American citizen should take advantage ofthis grand opportunity, which certainly can not last long, and buy valuable books that are scarcely soiled or damaged for a very nominal sum. Read their advertisement in this issue.

—Shortly after Gov. Hovey's return from Washington, D. C., one thing that occurred that probably has never been mentioned before. Being informed that the Pea Green Grocery was selling Standard three pound cans of Crawford Peaches at 20c per can, tears were seen to drop down his sturdy and military cheek, and he was perfectly dumbfounded. Standard three pound cans of Crawford Peaches at Pea Green Grocery! Pea Green Grocery! Pea Green Grocery! 45 North Illinois street.

LADIES.

By the engagement of Miss Sadie McClure of Springfield, O. by Mrs. G. L. Knox to have the managment of their new quarters it is thought unquestionably to be a very wise selection. Miss McClure is not only a practical dressmaker, but is also a teacher of the art. The firm's business has so increased in the past few months that, they have decided to move to more commodious and available quarters, and have secured five rooms at 65½ Ind. Ave. These have been elegantly fitted np and makes it one of the mos complete and finely appointed dressmaking establishments in the city. Miss Belle Harvey an experenced modiste will assist. Give them a call before giving your order for your new spring dress. Don't forget the place 65½ Ind. Ave. Up over Dr. Robbin's office.

NOTICE

-TO-

Persons Holding Claims Against Certain Gravel Road Companies.

Notice is hereby given to all persons who may have any claim of any kind against any of the following gravel road companies, to-wit:

The Indianapolis and Bean Creek Gravel Road Company,
Thu Central Plank Road Company.
The Indianapolis and Lick Creek Gravel Road Company.
The Indianapolis and Brownsburgh Plank Road Company.
The Southport and Indianapolis Gravel Road Company.
The Indianapolis and Westfield Gravel Road Company.
The Indianapolis and Leavenworth Gravel Road Company.
The Spring Mill Gravel Road Company.
The Bluff Gravel Road Company.
The Mars Hill Gravel Road Company.
The Lick Creek and New Bethel Gravel Road Company.
The Allisonville and Fall Creek Gravel Road Company.
The Spring Valley Gravel Road Company.
The Northport and Mars Hill Gravel Road Company.

To make known such claims to the Board of Commissioners of Marion County, Indiana, within ten days from April 12, 1800.

By order of Board of Commissioners of Marion County, Indiana.

THOMAS TAGGART, Auditor.

CONSUMER'S GAS TRUST CO.

APRIL 3, 1890.

From date the folllowing annual rates will be made for Welsbach Incandescent Lights:

STORES.

1 light	$ 3 00	4 lights	$ 9 00
2 lights	5 50	5 lights	10 00
3 lights	7 50	Each additional light	1 80
Churches	1 20		
Saloons	3 60	Drug stores	2 40

RESIDENCES.

1 light	$ 2 00	11 lights	$ 11 50
2 lights	3 00	12 lights	12 00
3 lights	4 00	13 lights	12 50
4 lights	5 20	14 lights	13 00
5 lights	6 00	15 lights	13 50
6 lights	7 10	16 lights	14 40
7 lights	8 00	17 lights	15 30
8 lights	8 90	18 lights	16 20
9 lights	10 00	19 lights	17 10
10 lights	10 90	20 lights	18 00

Next 10 above 20, [illegible] each; next 10 above 30, 75c each; all above 40, [illegible] each; mantels for renewals [illegible] each.

BEMENT LYMAN,
General Manager.

CONSUMERS GAS TRUST COMPANY.

To Applicants for Service Connections:

Notice is hereby given that this Company will, beginning with April 10 and until July 10, make service connections for applicants to dwellings upon the present lines of its low pressure pipes, upon the following conditions:

For dwellings of six rooms or less, upon the subscription to and payment for one share of the capital stock of this Company ($25).

For dwellings containing more than six rooms upon the subscription to and payment for two shares of the capital stock of this company ($50).

Contracts to furnish gas to supply these services will be made upon the same terms as to rates and payments as have heretofore prevailed.

All applications to be in by July 10, even were houses are not then completed, to enable the Company to make the necessary provisions for the additional supply of gas and the large amount of field work necessary to connect with the present plant.

The above offer being different from any heretofore made, it is proper to say that the new service likely to be applied for will require an additional supply of gas. To provide this an expenditure in excess of the amount it may prudently set aside from its revenue of this year must be raised in some manner, and inasmuch as, the consumer will probably save the full amount of his subscription in the first year, it was concluded that it would be no hardship to ask him to subscribe to the stock as above.

As is no doubt known to the public, $90,000 of the certificate indebtedness of the Company has been paid off this year. The certificates still outstanding amount to $512,000. They are not due until March 1, 1898, but under the conditions of the contract with the trustee upon which they were issued, it is incumbent upon the Company to use certain portions of its revenue each year to apply in the pavement of this certificate of indebtedness, and therefore it is limited in the amount to be taken from the revenues, to pay for the extension of its supply pipe lines and new wells. By order of the Board of Directors.

BEMENT LYMAN, General Manager.

The fair for the benefit of the Olivet Church opened Monday evening.

Mr. H. Sylvester Russell has returned from a trip to Chicago and other western cities.

The subject for debate on next Monday evening for the Olivet Church is, Resolved. "Is dancing a sin?" An interesting time is expected.

JUDGED BY HIS CLOTHES.

How a Dude Floor-Walker Insulted One of A. T. Stewart's Friends.

One of the leading citizens of Wilmington, N. C., was John Dawson, says the Washington Post. As a banker he accumulated a large fortune, which was so securely invested that even the ravages of the war left it unimpaired. Mr. Dawson arose from humble origin. He had come over from Ireland when a lad in the steerage of the same ship which brought Alexander T. Stewart. The two boys formed a warm friendship, which lasted through life They maintained correspondence and grew prosperous, each in his own locality, though the New Yorker's wealth expanded with marvelous rapidity.

Immediately at the close of the war Dawson hurried to New York. The strangled commerce of the South had left her markets bare, and, though wealthy, Mr. Dawson could only command a shockingly bad suit of butternut nankeen. His wife was hardly better clothed. Entering the huge dry-goods palace of the merchant prince, Mr. Dawson gazed around for his old friend. A dapper floor-walker stepped up brusquely:

"Well, sir," said he, "what can we do for you?"

"I want to see Mr. Stewart," said Mr. Dawson.

"He is busy, sir, and has no time to see you."

"Oh, I didn't know. I'll just look around then, if you have no objection."

The clerk thought he was some countryman who wanted to see Mr. Stewart out of curiosity. The old fellow stared around and attracted considerable attention from the gayly-dressed ladies who thronged the store. The underling concluded it was about time to interfere, so he walked up and said:

"I told you it was no use to wait for Mr. Stewart. He is very busy and has no time for any one like you. Now, unless you wish to buy something, you had better be going."

"Mr. Stewart doesn't want to see me, you say, young man?" asked Mr. Dawson, dreamily.

"I don't need to repeat it a third time," replied the clerk. "You had better go at once. We don't want you around the store. You will drive away custom."

Just then the proprietor himself came walking down from the counting-room.

"Hello, Aleck!" shouted Mr. Dawson.

The dry-goods millionaire stopped and stared. Then he rushed up and threw his arms around the rough old fellow in the butternut suit.

"Why, John, where did you come from? My dear fellow, I am perfectly delighted to see you. Why didn't you let me know you were here?"

"I tried to, but that young man—"

But the officious clerk had disappeared at the first greeting.

"Where did you get that suit?" asked Stewart. "My carriage is right at the door. Get right in and come to the tailor's. You must have some decent clothes right away. Where is Mrs. Dawson? You must both come right to my house and stay."

So he ran on, as he actually dragged his old friend to his carriage

The officious clerk tried to keep out of sight every time he saw Mr. Dawson coming, but the latter took a malicious pleasure in running across him every time he came into the store and bowing to him. Finally the clerk came one day and, abjectly apologizing, begged that Mr. Dawson would not carry the story of his rudeness to the proprietor. Mr. Dawson gave him a good-humored tongue-lashing and let him go.

ELECTRIC TANNING.

A Condensed Description of the New Method for Making Leather.

To gratify a number of inquiries the Shoe and Leather Review gives the following brief and concise description of electric tanning and its cost. The process, as described by those who have seen it, is a very simple one. The hides are placed in large cylinders, which revolve upon horizontal axles. The drum is filled with a decoction of tannin and closed. Provision is made for the passing of a current of electricity through the drum. The drum is kept slowly revolving, until the process of tanning is completed. The length of time required varies with the nature of the hide. For the lighter skins, such as sheep and goat, which used to require from three to six months, by the electric process are tanned in twenty-four hours. The heavier hides, such as calf, ox, cow or horse, require from seventy-two to ninety-six hours. By the old-fashioned bark process twelve months, or even more, would have been taken.

The cost of production is greatly reduced by this method, for not only is the saving in time, but in labor. The actual cost of working is reduced over fifty per cent. By the bark process the cost of tanning is from seven to eight cents per pound of dry leather, as against that of three or four cents by the electric methods. And again, where a force of fifty men were required to produce a given quantity of leather, only ten are needed to produce the same by the new methods Heretofore large capital has been required to run a tannery having a regular weekly output. As hides often require to lie in the tan vats nearly a year it will be seen that a great number must be in process of tannage in order that a certain amount of leather be turned out each week. In addition to extensive plant, heavy investments are represented by the hides in tannage. But the electric process completely revolutionizes this. Hides purchased on Monday have been converted into leather and put on the market by Saturday.

A GREAT MONEY-SAVER.

How Old Commodore Vanderbilt Once Saved Five Cents.

"Yes, old Commodore Vanderbilt was a money-getter and a money-saver," said an old-time Wall street operator to a select circle of young men who were watching the tape in a down-town office. "He looked after the nickels, and the dimes and dollars followed after. It was in 1862, I think, when I concluded to take a trip to Europe, and I didn't want to impair my capital—wanted to make my expenses, you know. I had dealt considerable in Mr. Vanderbilt's pet New York Central and had an idea that he would make a d al in it while I was gone. So I drew my check for $1,000 and had it certified, went to Vanderbilt's office and presented a put for him to sign. It was on 1,000 shares of Central at the closing price on the day before. He hemmed and hawed; said he didn't like to do business that way. Finally, as a favor, he would do it at 1 per cent. below the closing. I agreed. He was very busy; his desk littered with letters. In those days the Government required a war stamp of five cents on a contract. Vanderbilt rewrote the put—he wanted it his own way—then took a pen-knife, and for more than ten minutes was busy removing the five-cent stamp on the put I had prepared. Then with a characteristic grunt of satisfaction, 'There's five cents saved,' he glued the stamp on the new contract, took my check, handed me the put. saying: 'There's money for you in this contract; good morning,' and I was gone. In less than ninety days the stock had advanced eighty points, but I had sold long before."

Go West Young Man.

Now while the Democratic party is doing what it can to entrap the Negro and the Republican party is doing what it can to entrap him, why don't the Butlers, Morgans and Ingalls cease their silly palaver about deportation and turn their attention to a system of internal immigration which will relieve the south from its congested and gorged condition and fill our territories with useful citizens, that peace, prosperity and happiness may exist beyond the machinations of the schemers and the millennium may be a reality before the advent of Christ?—S. D. Royston, Salem Miss., in New York Age.

How Could They do it?

We are unable to see for the life of us, how men like Senator Ingalls and still less John Sherman could ever be induced to oppose such a measure, [the Blair bill.] If this measure is rejected, then in heavens name, from what quarter is the relief to come?—New South.

Thirsting for Knowledge.

We are glad to note the fact that the colored people throughout the south are turning their attention toward the education of their children. Everywhere are signs of superior intelligence and also there seems to be a thirst prevailing for more knowledge. —Negro World.

The Baptists are building a $35,000 church at Eatonton, Ga.

Rev. Thomas L. Johnson, of Chicago, the noted African Missionary, starts soon upon an extended western trip. "Africa will be his theme."

The Moore St. Baptist church choir, Richmond, Va., has, by consent of the church, decided to take the responsibility of buying an organ at a cost of $1,500. The choir aims to pay the full amount itself.

Rev. Lindsay B. Goodall was installed last Sabbath as pastor of the Union Baptist Church Agusta, Ga., The ceremonies were imposing.

The Bethel Church people of Chicago have invested $10,500 in a lot corner of Dearborn and Thirtieth streets. They will build a new church at once.

Editor Daniel A. Rudd, of the American Catholic Tribune has issued a call for another congress of colored Catholics to meet in Cincinnati July 8.

Bishop Ward will assist in holding the Virginia conference. His hopefulness for the Afro-American has not abated. His notion of a vigorous prosecution by the A. M. E. Church, of the work in hand, remains very strong.

Bishop J. P. Cambell, D. D., continues to be very ill. He has regained a little better use of his limbs.

Rev. L. G. Jordan is in Nebraska, working in the Prohibition amendment fight, The press says he is speaking to the largest crowds of any speaker out there. He often says in his meetings that he hopes to do three things in his work. First, overthrow the liquor traffic and thereby make the world better. Second, to make friends for the race of which he is a member by introducing publications of their own and thereby help the north to see that the race is prospering. He has his son with him who is a sweet tenor singer.

The Baptists of Minneapolis are highly incensed over a small congregation known as the Zion Baptist Church, but which is not recognized by the Baptist union of that city as a Baptist church at all. The society of which the Rev. Lomax was pastor. has injured the other churches by collecting large sums of money ostensibly for church improvement that has never been accounted for;

A novel feature of a fair at the Rush Zion A. M. E. Church, Boston, Mass., was the sale of eight pretty maidens, who were auctioned off to eight young men at 50 cents a piece. The auction sale formed the most interesting part of an entertainment which the people of the church held to replenish the treasury.

If one did not know that Henry M. Turner was a Bishop of the A. M. E. Church regularly elected and ordained," says The Plaindealer, they would never guess it by his language. "People who read his effusions, would say that he was a bar room politician and nothing more." All of which is decidedly rough on Brother Turner.

NEWSPAPER LAWS.

The following are laws laid down by the United States Goverment for the protection of newspapers:

Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary are considered as wishing to continue their subscription.

If subscribers order the discontinuance of their periodicals, the publisher may continue to send them until all arrearages are paid.

If subscribers move to other places without informing the pnblishers, and the papers are sent to the former direction, they are held responsible.

The courts have decided that refusing to take periodicals from the office before removing and leaving them uncalled for is prima facie evidence of intentional fraud.

If subscribers pay in advance, they are bound to give notice to the publisher at the end of their time, if they do not wish to continue taking it; otherwise the publisher is authorsized to send it on and the snbscriber will be responsible until an express notice, with payment of all arrears is sent to the publisher.

Publishers of newspapers can under the law, arrest any man for fraud who takes a paper and refnses to bay for it. Under this law it is a dangerous trick for a man to allow his subscription account to run on for six mouths to a year and a half, unpaid and then tell the postmaster to mark "refused" or to send the editor a notice to discontinue the paper.

The FREEMAN Can be found at R. Pages barber shop. Avenue A., South 10th Street or of A. P. Hunter, who is the sole agent for THE FREEMAN in Birmingham, Ala.

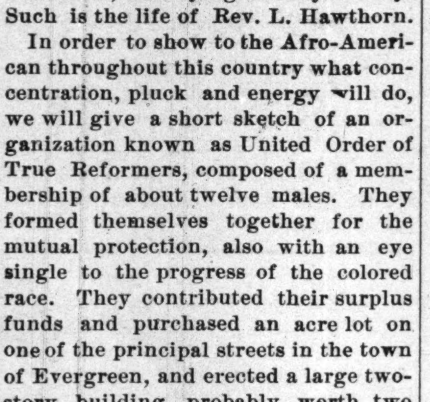
BEAUTIFUL LITTLE EVERGREEN.

An Afro-American Normal School Established.

Evergreen, Ala., special to THE FREEMAN.

When eye and brain and nerve all give notice of being over-taxed, it is high time to call a halt, and no better place can be found for recreation than this beautiful little town "among the pines." There is something in the atmosphere and surroundings, and in the lovely hospitality of the people that invite the stranger and visitor to repose and bid dull care farewell. For a number of years there seemed to be an absolute contentment on the part of Afro-American citizens here, with things as they were, while Afro-Americans in other cities and towns were going ahead founding colleges and high schools. The Afro-American of Evergreen did not "catch on," but moved on in the same old rut that they traveled for twenty-five years. This has all been changed in the last year, and the Afro-Americans of Evergreen, who have slept for twenty-five years, have at last awakened from their Rip Vanwinkle slumber and found that they were a quarter of a century behind the times! But, alas! They have founded the Evergreen Colored Normal School with Rev. L. Hawthorn as principal. Mr. Hawthorn is a devout man, a consistent believer, an earnest minister of the gospel, and an upright citizen. Life has been compared with an unfinininished column, incomplete and in the ordinary acceptation of the terms, this is true. Life at its best is in a state of unfinish, but there are lives that are to all human appearances so round and complete in themselves that nothing could be added to them or taken away from them, without, in a measure, destroying their symmetry. Such is the life of Rev. L. Hawthorn.

In order to show to the Afro-American throughout this country what concentration, pluck and energy will do, we will give a short sketch of an organization known as United Order of True Reformers, composed of a membership of about twelve males. They formed themselves together for the mutual protection, also with an eye single to the progress of the colored race. They contributed their surplus funds and purchased an acre lot on one of the principal streets in the town of Evergreen, and erected a large two-story building, probably worth two thousand dollars, and donated it to the A. M. E. Zion connection to establish a parochial school for the education of the colored youth. Prominent among this progressive organization is G. Harris, S. Thomas, H. I. Brown and J. C. Crawford. REME.



The Tuskegee Industrial School has a troupe of Jubileee singers on the road.

W. Owens King, the distinguished Philadelphia linguist, is filling Western dates with gratifying success.

C. M. Van Buren, of Albany, N. Y., expects to appear next season as "Othello." He has made a thorough study of the character.

Powhattan Beatty, of Cincinnati, is one of the best posted colored men in the country on theatrical matters. He is a tragic actor of some note, himself, is a play-writer, and had a personal acquaintance with Forrest, MaCauly, Clarke, McCullough and other famous actors of years ago.

Lee Allen, John H. Booker, Wm. Coleman and Wm. Dixon, of Denver, under the name of the "Excelsior Quartet," are filling engagements in Colorado, Nevada and California. They are said to be excellent singers.

The building of the navy is attracting unirversal interest throughout the United States. It is a cause of national gratification to realize that our flag is once more floating in foreign ports, on war ships which do not cause a blush of shame to any citizen of our country who might happen to be in those ports. The powers in Washington little knew how popular the measure would be and how much it would foster the patriotic growth of our nation. We are not a fighting people, but we like to know that our Stars and Strips are floating from mast-heads which indicate that there is a nation of strength to maintain them. The ILLUSTRATED AMERICAN, from the outset, struck a popular cord when, regardless of the expense of sending an artist and photographer, and obtaining the services of two naval officers to make reports, it took such pains to illustrate the movements of the United States squadron of evolutiou, vessels composing which are now being visited by the curious thousands of Europe, who only knew of our country as a land of enterprising money-makers. The building of our navy is not a political but a national measure, and the ILLUSTRATED AMERICAN, with its beautiful reproductions of naval life, is doing much to make people who never see the sea appreciate the work of the present aduinirstration in this regard.

THE SHORT LINE
BOTH EAST AND WEST.

The only line with solid trains to Bloomington and Peoria, with Through Cars to principal Missouri river points in several hours less time than any other line. The Short Line to Springfield, Columbuus, Ohio, and all points in Southern and Eastern Ohio. The authorized differential route East, with Quick Time and Through Tickets to Principal Eastern Cities from $1.00 to $1.50 less than regular rates.

Trains at Indianapolis Union Depot.
Leave { Going East *7:00 p m. *4:00 a m.
" West *7:45 a m. *11:15 p m, 12:05 noon. 5:00 p m.
Arrive { From East *7:20 a m. *10:40 p m.
" West *6:30 p m. 3:40 a m. 2:40 p m. 10:15 a m.
Trains marked with * run daily.

All trains have the finest of Buffet Sleepers and Reclining Chair Cars. For tickets and full information apply to George Butler, Gen'l Agt., 42 and 44 Jackson Place, opposite Main entrance of Union Station Indianapolis, or to any agent on the line.

Look in local column for special notices of excursions, reduced rates, etc.

H. M. BRONSON,
Gen. Pass. and Tkt. Agt.

Important change of Time on the
MONON ROUTE.

LEAVE INDIAEAPOLIS.
No. 2—Chicago Express, daily, except Sunday. 7:30 a m
Arrive in Chicago 2:00 p m
No 32—Chicago Limited, with Pullman Vestibuled coaches, parlor and dining-car daily 11:10 a m
Arrive in Chicago 5:00 p m
No 34—Chicago Night Express with Pullman Vestibuled coacees and sleepers, daily 1:15 a m
Arrive in Chicago 7:30 v m
Fo 18—Monon accommodation, daily 6:00 p m
LEAVE CHICAGO.
No 1—Indianapolis Express, daily, except Saturday 11:55 p m
Arrive in Indianapols 8:30 a m
No 31—Indianapolis & Cincinnati Limited Parlor and dining-car, daily 9:55 p m
Arrive in Indianapolis 3:55 p m
No 33—Indiadapolis & Cineinnati Vestibuled Night Express, daily 9:30 p m
Arrive in Indianapolis 3:55 a m

Pullman Vestibuled Sleeper for Chicago stands at the west end of Union station and can be taken at 8:30 p m daily. Tho only line running Pullman Perfected Safety Vestibule Trains between Indianapolis and Chicago, heated by steam and illuminated with electric light.

Ticket offices, No. 26 S. Illinois street, Mass. Avenue, and Union Station.

JAMES BARKER, G. P. A. Chicago.
J. A, BALDWIN, G. P. A.

☀500 ACTIVE AGENTS WANTED!☀
To SELL THE FREEMAN.

It Contains Pointed Caricatures and Splendid Cartoons. It Contains Portraits and Sketches of our Representative men and women. College Students can pay their tuition, and boys and girls can make money by handling THE FREEMAN. Adress,

The Freeman,
INDIANAPOLIS IND.

☞ Send for our extraordinary Inducements to Agents.

PENSACOLA, FLA.

Restaurant 209 1-3 Tarragona Street,
PENSACOLA, FLA.
Fresh Fish, Hot Coffee, Ham & Eggs.
Meals 15 cents. Meals sent out, 35 cents.
A. H. ANDERSON, PROP.

MOBILE RESTAURANT,
404 BAYLEN STREET,
PENSACOLA, - - - FLA.
Open day and night. Keeps constantly on hand Fresh Fish, Hot Coffee, Ham and Eggs. Regular Meals, 25¢. Meals sent out, 35c.
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M. S. G. Abbott, M. D.
PHYSICIAN - AND - SURGEON,
12 1-2 S. Tarragona street, or Railroad Street, McIntyre building,
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Graduated from Leonard Medical College at Raleigh, N. C., class '86. Office hours, 8:30 to 10 a. m., 2 to 3 p. p., and at night.

JOHNSON'S - CAFE.
The Leading Restaurant.
We still hold the fort and guarantee satisfaction. Better than ever, hence our business has increased.
Isaac Johnson, 64 Indiana Ave.

P. SINDLINGER,
—Wholesale and Retail—
BEEF AND PORK PACKERS.
Hams, Bocon Shoulders, Dried Beef and all kinds of Sausages a Specialty.
TELEPHONE, 360. 207 W. MICH. ST.

The Chicago
TAILORING CO.
STILL IN THE LEAD!
Making all the Latest Styles, Most Perfect Fits in the city and the Lowest Prices. All work Guaranteed First-Class. Give us a trial.
A. KONZ, Prop.
P. S.—Do Not forget the location. Cor. Market and Deleware Streets, opposite Tomlinson Hall.

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THE ONLY COLCRED
UNDERTAKERS
In the city. 105 Indiana Ave.
Everything first-class. Telephone, 1173.

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ARTIST & DESIGNER
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CRAYON OIL WATER COLOR & INDIA INK
FOR CRAYO-LITHOGRAPHS
PHOTO ENGRAVING & ETCHING
WOOD ENGRAVING &c
CHICAGO

$6.00, $8.00, $10.00, $12.00
☞WILL SECURE YOU A BEAUTIFUL☞
LIFE-SIZE PORTRAIT.
Finest work guaranteed. Orders by mail receive prompt attention.
Edward H. Lee, 323 Dearborn Street, Chicago, Illinois.
☞Rooms, 14 and 15. Agents wanted.

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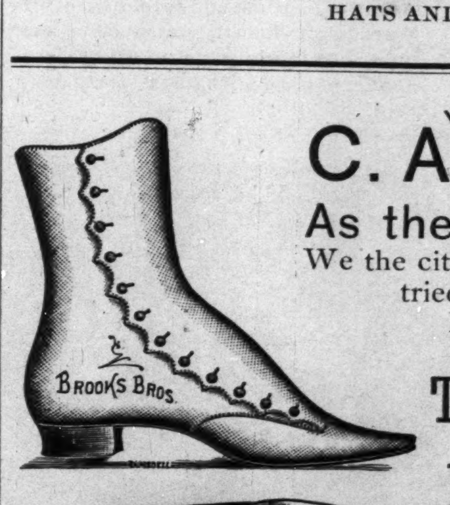
ENTRANCE TO GALLERY,
16½ E. WASHINGTON STR.
INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA

MRS. M. M. SPENCER
Has removed her Dress-Making Establishment to No. 40 NORTH ILLINOIS STREET, where, in connection with Dress-Making, she has opened a full assortment of FINE MILLINERY,
HATS AND BONNETS FROM $1 up to $10.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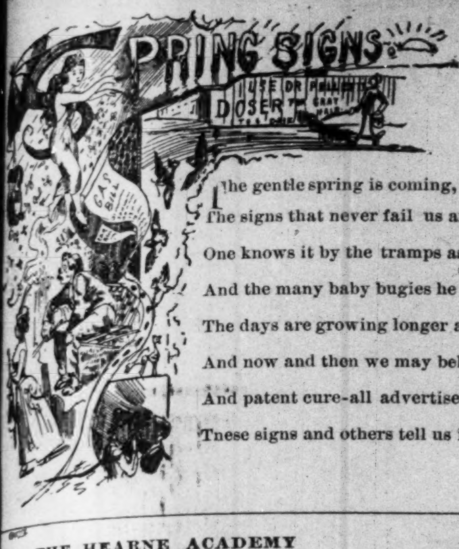
WE RECOMMEND
C. A. Reisner,
As the Most Reliable.
We the citizens of Indianapolis, having tried him for 23 years.
He will guarantee all who come to him.
THE BEST GOODS
—FOR THE MONEY—
LEAST MONEY.
Of any dealer in the City.
NO. 20, North Pennsylvania St.

ZIMMER BROTHERS,
WALL PAPER,
WINDOW SHADES,
OIL CLOTHS, etc.
191 EAST WASHINGTON STREET.



The gentle spring is coming, we feel it in the air.
The signs that never fail us are apparent everywhere.
One knows it by the tramps asleep in parks and rustic seats.
And the many baby bugies he encounters on the streets.
The days are growing longer and the bills for gas are less.
And now and then we may behold a dainty summer dress,
And patent cure-all advertisements cover everything—
These signs and others tell us it is very nearly spring.—Chic. Herald.

THE HEARNE ACADEMY

Hearne Texas—A Prosperous and Growing Institution.

Prepared for THE FREEMAN.

Beautifully situated in the suburbs of the town of Hearne on the H. & F. C. R. R. at its junction with the I. & G. N. R. R., the stately buildings of Hearne Academy can be seen by the ravelers on either road. No more onvenient or healthful location ould be found in the state. Its reirement from the more densely opulated cities, renders it peculiarly dapted to study.

The building is 60 by 35 feet with a ing 20 by 18, is three stories above he basement, containing a chapel, ibrary, recitation rooms, office and ooms for teachers and students. The asement is used as boarding and aundry departments. There has been ecently added to the industrial deartment, a printing outfit which is xpected to be a prominent feature in he work of the instution.

The institution was founded by the aptist demonination of the state of exas, for higher education of young en and women who desire to fit themelves for the higher duties of christian ivilization as ministers, teachers, and radesmen.

The courses of study are arranged ith this view, and are open to all, ithout respect to race or religious opnion.

The school opened its first session in 881. It has been supported by the nificence of its friends and constituncy, and is in its ninth year of sucessful operation. The work is Acadmic and Normal. Excellent advantaes are offered to those thus inspired. any of its pupils are now teaching the public schools of Texas. The arked improvement in the financial ystem and general management durg the last year, mkae a brilliant outok for the future predicting that with is continued favor, the institution ill rise to its proper plane, and thus ert a commanding influence not nly on the development of Texas but e whole south.

Two years ago the board of managers as called upon to receive the resignion of Prof. W. T. Smith of Kansas ity, who had served the school as resident, from its infancy. This they id very reluctantly, for they highly ppreciated the energetic and sacrificg spirit of that Christian gentleman. earching for a new man, the lot fell pon Rev. H. M. Williams, late gradate of Leland University, New Oreans' La. This scholarly and culturd gentleman has so far proved to be he right man in the right place. His bliity to manage is unquestionable. his excellent quality is especially hown in the wonderful management f the financial department in the ew administration. The musical deartment is under direction of Prof. . H. Pius, of Galveston, Texas, whose usical talent has reached a hieh deree of development. With this exllent corps of managers. the school nters upon a new era. H. L. V.

THE BUCKEYE NEWS,

The Little Town of Ripley, Ohio.

ipley, O., special to THE FREEMAN.

Since I have secured a few readers or your inestimable paper, I shall try o give you a little news concerning he colored people of Ripley. We can ot boast of many wealthy men, as can ome other cities, but we have some ew very enterprising men who are a redit to the race. Among the most rominent of these may be mentioned . P. Parker, owner and operator of he Phoenix Foundry, and J. S. Atood, who owns the largest livery stale in the city. We also have some ery enterprising farmers. Ripley has ree colored churches, one Baptist, ne M. E. and one of the Wesleyan enomination. We also have one Odd Fellows lodge, one political and two hurch aid societies which shows good esult. The schools here under the upervision of Prof. L. C. D. Anderon, are making rapid progress. In act I believe our people here are about s well off as the average Negro in his country. E. W. B.

The Crispus Attucks, Social Club, rooklyn N. Y., entertained its friend, n Tuesday evening March 27th at Mrs. ynes, 457 Adelphia street. A strong usical and literary program was renered by the members and friends. uch well known artists as Mr. E. G. arshall, Mr. J. H. Hamilton. C. E. ierce, and many others, with the ccomplished young lady Miss Hattie ennis, at the piano participated. Adress of welcome by the President, Mr. .B. Dodson, after which came a deicious supper.

THE FIRST COLORED WOMAN

In the United States Elected to an Office by the Vote of the People.

Mr. J. L. Waller, of Kansas City, Kans., being in harmony with Woman Suffrage, seeing by the dispatches that a colored woman had been elected to the Board of Education of Salina, Kans., wrote Mrs. Laura M. Johns, president of Kansas Equal Suffrage Association, as to the qualifications of Mrs. Allen, to which he received the following gratifying reply:

MR. JOHN S. WALLER,
KANSAS CITY, KANS.

Dear Sir:—Yours received. Have only this day succeeded in seeing the lady about whom you asked for information and I didn't want to send you "hearsay." She is Mrs. Amelia Anna Allen, is about twenty-five years old, married two years and the mother of a fine baby boy. She was educated in Austin, Texas. She lacked only eight months of graduation. She is a member of the Methodist Church, and is in our first ward. She is a bright woman, is small, light colored, with beautiful hair and eyes. Her manners are refined and lady-like, and her language bespeaks culture. She has more education than many of the average members of school boards possess, and will doubtless make a useful member of the Salina School Board. It is her intention to take her place on the Board and do all the good she can. She is not there because she sought the office—the office sought her. She appreciates the responsibility of the position and shoulders it without considering it any light matter. We are all interested in her success, and will do all in our power to sustain her. She is a lady and deserves well at the hands of all. I think she is the only lady of your people elected to a School Board in the United States, and I think she will do her people and her sex credit.

Yours respectfully,
LAURA M. JOHNS.
Salina, Kansas.

RACE GLEANINGS

Postmaster Catlett, of Hannibal Mo., will appoint four colored letter carriers soon.

‡—‡—‡

P. T. Barnum's valet, is a colored man, good looking and named W. B. Roberts.

‡—‡—‡

The annual fair for the Home for Aged Colored Women was held in Boston last week.

‡—‡—‡

Perry H. Carson, of the District of Columbia, is the latest aspirant for the Liberian mission.

‡—‡—‡

Charles P. Lee, of Rochester, N. Y. was commissioned a notary public last week by Gov. Hill.

‡—‡—‡

C. L. Maxwell, of Xenia O., asks the privilege of serving his fellow citizens as a judge in a local court.

‡—‡—‡

Chase & Chippey is the euphoninus and somewhat suggestive title of an undertaking firm at Wilmington Delaware.

‡—‡—‡

J. B. Willis, of New Berne, is the only colored man in Louisiana that has the honor of being Assistant Probate Judge.

‡—‡—‡

S. B. Clarkson, of Richmond, Va., has been appointed deputy collector of internal revenue of the Richmond district.

‡—‡—‡

Atlanta Ga., have thirty-six colored teachers employed in her colored public schools, teaching their own race, four being males and thirty-two females.

‡—‡—‡

The Boston friends of the deceased veteran anti-slavery agitator, Lem Hayden, are preparing a celebration in his honor. Mr. Hayden objects to Hon. Geo. T. Downing as orator of the occasion.

‡—‡—‡

In Literly county Georgia the resurrection crank has broken out again and has pursuaded a section of weakminded Negroes to set up of nights around camp-fires waiting for the coming of the Messiah. He will come—if they wait long enough.

‡—‡—‡

The Woman's Union Christian Association, of Washington, have established a home for friendless colored girls. Chas. A. Morris, of Louisville, now a student in Phillips Exeter Academy, delivered an address last week in behalf of the institution.

‡—‡—‡

The Citizens Investment Co., is a new Corporation among Chicago colored people having a capital stock of 500.00 in shares of ten dollars each. The officers are W. A. Williams, President; L. N. Johnson, Vice President; Wm. H. Hunter, Treasurer; E. A. Payne, Secretary.

WONDERS OF THE SEA.

Facts About Sea-Urchins, Star-Fish and Other Queer Creatures.

It is not surprising that the man of science, living in a world of wonders, gazing always eagerly through the microscope or telescope, should differ from the common folk whose eyes look out languidly upon life through a natural or corrective lens. The naturalist particularly, amid the marvels of field, forest, swamp and shore, finding stimulus every day to his worship of the great mystery, reverts to the feelings of childhood. His supreme sense of the sublime felt in the contemplation of the mere classified thousands accessible to him among the infinite millions of living things—this sense is never jaded. Man may be a proper, but he is not the only study of mankind; and it is well for us now and then to be as little children and listen open-eyed to the schoolmaster telling the things we once knew but have forgotten.

There is the sea urchin to begin with, says the Chicago Times. It looks like a chestnut-burr and is commonly called the sea-chestnut, but it is a fish and has 4,000 feet known as the "ambulacral" feet. Their arrangement permits the urchin to progress in any direction. At the base of each contractile tube there is a sac, acting as a reservoir of water. If the urchin wishes to march this sac contracts, the ambulacral foot is distended with water, something like the finger of a glove if you blow into it, the sucker at the end is fixed on the ground. the other ambulacral feet repeat the operation, and the urchin is out for a walk. This creature, so fragile in appearance, is nevertheless able, on rocky coasts where the surf is violent, to pierce the hardest stones and to excavate a lodging for itself, even in granite.

The star-fish we know so well is a kindred creature equally amazing. The white part in the center of it is the stomach. At first sight it has the appearance of a transparent mass divided into five equal parts, and yet it grinds with the power of a gizzard. M. Beaugrand tells of the devastation committed by star-fishes on a bed of mussels. They had settled on them by millions. All the rocks were covered with them, and from a little way off appeared quite red. When a star-fish wanted its breakfast it came dragging along by the aid of its ambulacral feet and rested its stomach on the hinge-joint of the shells of a mussel. In a few minutes, by the action of the gastric juices, the muscles of the hinge were dissolved, the stomach penetrated between the shells of the mussel and carried on there a suction so powerful that in a brief time nothing remained of the mussel. The foot itself, although so difficult to detach, shared the same fate as the other parts. The stomach of the ogre then returned to its normal situation, and the star-fish made a fresh move to satisfy its appetite. So thoroughly was this done that in the course of a few days all the mussels in the locality were exterminated.

The most depraved of the "corsairs of the sea" is the hermit crab, whose very hermitage—the shell it bears upon its back—is stolen. It is a shameless parasite, the personification of laziness. When still young it makes its debut by an assassination. Seeking a shell of fitting size it installs itself therein, after having devoured the rightful owner. Then it sets out to make its fortune, pillaging ruthlessly on all sides. When its shell or hermitage becomes too small it promptly steals another. "I am acquainted," says M. Beaugrand, "with a collection in which there is a hermit that was found in the tropics and had taken up his abode in a great helmet shell, such as you may see in the window of a natural history dealer. The claws of this hermit measured more than eight inches." M. Beaugrand calls the hermit crab a "hypocritical old fellow."

A word about the cuttle-fish or sepia. Figure to yourself a bag about three inches long, surrounded by a broad border. From this gray and gelatinous body a short tube comes out and above this is a shapeless head, with two square eyes gleaming like molten gold. Like the octopus the sepia is a great destroyer of crabs and small fish, seizing them with its eight suckers as they pass. It can change its color like the chameleon and by a very simple method. In the intestines of the skin there are globules of various colors, and in accordance with the impressions made on the animal these are expanded or contracted, thus producing the strangest effects. It appears also to have the gift of tears. At any rate it is well supplied with lachrymal glands. By contracting its tube and ejecting the water contained the cuttle-fish can rebound with great velocity. Then there is the thick, black ink it ejects in self-protection. The ancients scarcely knew of any other ink. Cuvier, M. Beaugrand says, was the last to put the sepia ink to an important use. As a fit whim for a scientific man he made use of it to write his memoir on Cephalopoda and make the drawings.

Another wily and knowing fish is the fishing frog. It is very repulsive in appearance, with a broad body and an enormous mouth. surmounted by two long filaments terminating above in bright, shining surfaces. The fishing frog, buried in the mud, vibrates these filaments above its head until some fish thoughtlessly comes loitering around the novel bait. Then the capacious maw opens, entombs the victim, and the game begins again. Market-women sometimes speculate on the voracity of the fishing frogs, and purchase them at a low price on the strength of what they contain. The fish swallows its prey gluttonously without mastication, and the women often find in its stomach smaller fish, little damaged. which they sell to unobservant customers.

An Unjustifiable Expense.

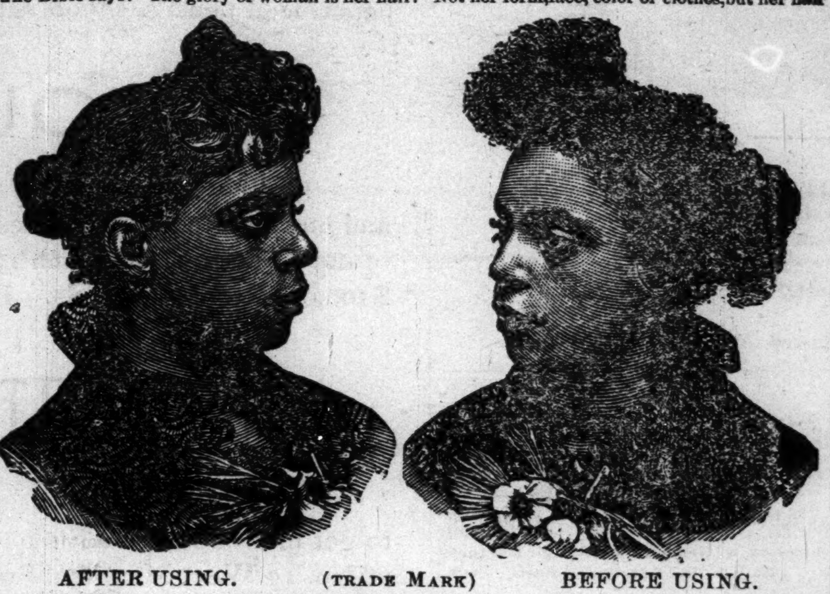
Judge Walton, of the Maine Supreme Court, was one day at work in his office, drawing up an opinion in a knotty and important case, when a brother lawyer walked in. The visitor was a man for whom the judge entertained a pretty decided dislike. "Well, Brother Lightweight," he said, curtly, "what can I do for you this morning?" "Oh, nothing," answered the caller; "I merely dropped in for a few minutes." A disagreeable silence ensued. Then the judge looked up and asked: "Brother Lightweight, why don't you get married?" "Because I can't afford it. How much do you suppose it costs me to live now?" The judge declared that he could not guess. "Well, it costs me all of six thousand dollars a year just for my own living." "Dear! dear! said the judge, in a tone of astonishment; "why, Lightweight, I wouldn't pay it. It isn't worth it!"

When Girls Should Be Silent.

Would a well-bred girl, possessed of any feeling whatever, possessed of the slightest sensibility or sense, divulge the fact that she had been proposed to by a man, and that she had refused him? I have asked this question of several girls, and also of several married women, and while their answers were varying I am confident, from what I know of their characters, that the well-bred girl of honor and sensibility would never, upon the weightiest pretext, disclose what had passed between herself and a man upon so delicate a subject. The unsuccessful suitor is a man who receives very little sympathy, and usually there is none more deserving of it than he.

✳WE✳LEAD,✳
OTHERS FOLLOW.
W. H. ROLL,
The acknowledged head of the Carpet and Wall-Paper trade in this city, has just opened at his new and magnificent stores. The largest and most complete assortment of CARPETS, DRAPERIES and WALL PAPERS, that it has ever been your pleasure to feast the eyes on.
We want every reader of this paper to inspect our immense stock. Low priees is our motto.
30 to 38 SOUTH ILLINOIS STREET.
F. M. BAZIL, Salesman. ELEVATOR to upper floor.

The Bible says: "The glory of woman is her hair." Not her form, face, color or clothes, but her hair



AFTER USING. (TRADE MARK) BEFORE USING.
MY NUTRITIVE POMADE which I use independently, or in connection with my FRENCH SYSTEM OF HAIR IMPROVEMENT, I wish to recommend to the ladies throughout the country as an indispensible article for the toilet and general family use, a preparation for softening, rendering glossy and pliant, and thereby promoting a healthy growth of hair.
Parents will find it invaluable where they are troubled with tedious labor in combing their children's hair.
(SENT BY MAIL ON RECEIPT OF 75 CENTS.)

I have been urgently importuned to give to the public a preparation that has been used for years by my household and immediate friends, who have been so well pleased with its virtue and curative properties for the scalp that I now offer and recommend it to my numerous patrons as just what is needed as a perfect tonic for the general complaint of a dry scalp and stinted growth of hair.
PRICE BY MAIL, $1.10.
Medicated Scalp Cleaner ⁂ and ⁂ Hair Grower.
Price by Mail, $1.10.
R. E. ELLIOTT'S
ANTI-SEPTIC TOILET CREAM.
Nothing but the most unbounded confidence in the merits of our preparation could induce us to launch on the market already overburdened, a new preparation for the face. But knowing that we have found an honest preparation for beautifying the complexion, we do not hesitate to bring it to the notice of the public. We guarantee that if used according to directions it will prove the purest and most elegant preparation for chapped hands, face and lips. It removes sunburns, freckles, pimples, and heals effectually all irritations of the skin. Leaving the hands and complexion astonishingly smooth, proves a most wonderful lotion to ladies whose hands have become hard and swollen from work, by reducing the swelling and redness. Price by mail, 75 cents. The three preparations sent by mail for $2.00. One or all of the above preparations can be obtained on receipt of price, by addressing,
Rebecca E. Elliott,
118 North Tenn. Street,
Indianapolis, Indiana.

THE LARGEST AND BEST LINE OF
Childrens' Carriages
AT THE LOWEST PRICES.
Curtain Stretchers, $3.50 each. Towel Racks, 10c each.
Charles Mayer & Co., 29 & 31 West Washington Street.

LOOK! LOOK! LOOK!
☞HAVE YOU SEEN THE
NEW VARIETY STORE
JUST OPENED AT 70 INDIANA AVENUE? We handle a fine line of CHINA GLASSWARE, TINWARE, DRY GOODS, FANCY NOTIONS, SILVERWARE, BRICA BRAC, PICTURES, etc., etc.
Our experience in the Wholesale Business for the past twenty years enables us to buy goods at bed-rock prices, consequently we can sell to our patrons cheaper than any other house in this city. Call and see for yourself.
WM. TREITSCHKE, 70 Indiana Avenue.

POLITICAL.

FOR Clerk Supreme Court—Marion County: JOSEPH T. FANNING—Subject to the the decision of the Democratic State convention.

⁂

FOR County Treasurer, JOHN OSTERMAN—Subject to the decision of the Democratic Nominating Convention.

⁂

FOR Clerk of Marion County, JOHN R. WILSON.

⁂

FOR Recorder of Marion County, SIMON SCHMALHOIZ—Subject to the decision of the Democratic Nominating Convention.

⁂

FOR Sheriff, JOHN JOHNSON—Subject to the de[illegible]ion of the Democratic Nominating Conve[illegible]ion.

⁂

FOR Sheriff of Marion County, HENRY W. LANGENBURG—Subject to the Democratic Nominating Convention.

⁂

FOR Prosecuting Attorney, JOHN W. HOLTZMAN—Subject to the decision of the Democratic Nominating Convention.

⁂

FOR County Commissioner, CHARLES LAMOTTE—Subject to the decision of the Democratic Nominating Convention.

⁂

FOR County Commissioner, WM. LANGSTAFF—Subject to the decision of the Democratic Nominating Convention.

⁂

FOR County Clerk, CHAS. W. BRIDGES—Subject to the decision of the Democrotic Nominating Convention.

⁂

FOR Sheriff of Marion County; JACK S. CROSBY—Subject to the decision of the Nominating Convention.

⁂

FOR Clerk of Marion County, V. M. BACKUS—Subject to the decision of the Democratic Nominating Convention.

⁂

FOR Auditor of Marion County, THOMAS TAGGART—Subject to the Decision of the Democratic Nominating Cinvention.

⁂

FOR Recorder of Marion County, JOSEPH BRISTOW—Subject to the decision of the Democratic Nominating Convention.

⁂

FOR County Recorder, W. B. FLICK—Subjet to the decision of the Democratic Nominating Convention.

⁂

FOR County Commissioner, Third District, JACOB A. EMRICH—Subject to the decision of the Democratic Nominating Convention.

⁂

FOR County Commissioner, Third District, FURMAN STOUT—Subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

⁂

FOR Sheriff of Marion County, CAPT. J. MANY—Subject to the decision of the Republican Nominating Convention.

⁂

FOR Coroner of Marion County, FRANK E. MANKER, M. D.—Subject to the decision of he Democratic Nominating Convention.

E. H. WELLS
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WELLS
MADE
EQUALS THE AVERAGE 10 CENT CIGAR
43 N. ILL. ST.

SPOOKS AND SPIRITS
Read the Prize Ghost Romance
The Mystery of Forest Hall
A charming book. Intensely interesting from the first line to the last. Nothing like it has ever been published, All the incidents are founded on fact, and living witnesses can testify to the truthfulness of the work. Handsomely printed and elegantly bound in heavy, rich paper covers. Price, post paid, only 10 cents
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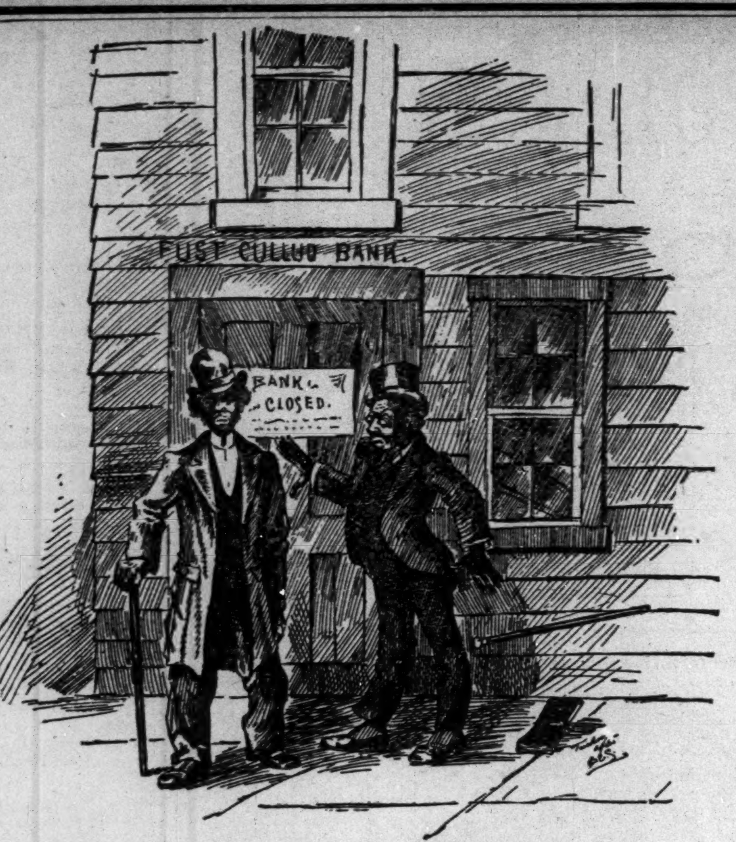
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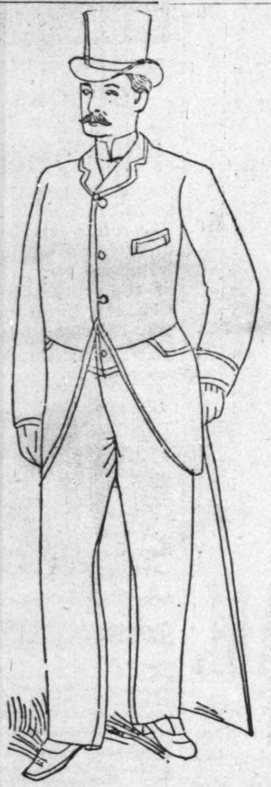

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